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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII. NO. 28 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th Feb.	Mora	8193	
4th "	Neuras	9082	
21st "	Som	6718	
28th "		8963	

*The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th Feb.	Khyber	8546	To Colombo & Calcutta
8th "	Persia	9071	Do
13th "	Saxons	5414	Do.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
2nd Feb.	Chakdina	Karachi Via K ports 12 A. M
5th "	Larsa	Karachi Direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Geeran Maru	T. Yoshioka	3 79	26th Jan.	2nd Feb.
Saikai Maru	R. Hayashi	3708	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Wakamatsu Maru	H. Misaeka	2721	27th Jan.	8th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3176	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
*Yebashi Maru	M. Hamura	3953	3 h Feb.	15th Feb.
Nagato Maru	S. Oya	3819	16th Feb.	1st Mar.
Kimi Maru		3193	17 Feb.	3rd Mar.
†Vetersfu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

*The steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Karachi & Bombay.

†This steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Bombay.

For Freight apply to:—

S. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 463,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Capeata.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imazumi	22nd Feb.	2nd Mar.	Japan
Geomei Maru	K. Uchiki	15th Jan.	3 st Dec.	Japan
Bushu Maru	J. Fujita	25th Jan.	1st Feb.	Japan
Nanking Maru	K. Mori	23rd Feb	28rd Feb	Japan
Siam Maru	D. Imazumi	1st Feb.	10th Feb	Japan
		2 nd Feb	3rd Mar	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ujam Buildings, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota	Rangoon
Galle	(Kularsan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of Interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,25,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,25,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,87,500	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,93,252	2	2

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lahore City	Wazirabad City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 67,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 88,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soutchow, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. AIHARA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 327.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons to be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors of the number on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Hingomachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hirochima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsrfukuracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kanagawa	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 956.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,030,998

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

K. P. MERINGEWELLOW,
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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

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INTOLERANCE

THE MOST MONUMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CINEMA

IN WHICH

Four Paralleled Stories of the World's Wordly Evolution unfold before the vision in thrilling sequence.

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Under the management of **James McGrath**

The Greatest Play ever Shown at London's Home of Comedy

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A Five-Part Picture Version of the Famous Light Comedy which recently ran 1,241 nights at the CRITERION THEATRE, LONDON.

With A Cast Composed of the Original Players and Others: Ernest Thesiger, Kitty Barlow, Alfred Drayton, Bertie Wright, Stanley Lathbury, Esme Hubbard, James Lindsay, and Dorothy Minto.

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Under the management of **James McGrath**

THE KING AND QUEEN OF PICTURES

THEIR FIRST PLAY SINCE THEIR MARRIAGE

Francis Bushman & Beverly Bayne

IN

"THE POOR RICH MAN"

The Romantic Story of a Penniless Millionaire
A Brilliant Social METRO Comedy
WHICH is the Most Powerful——MONEY OR LOVE?
If you are in the least doubtful See
WITH

Francis Bushman & Breverley Bayne

the famous pair of ROMEO & JULIET Success.

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To-day at 9-30 p.m.

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Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before

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Master Mystery

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SECOND WEEK

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Third Instalment at the Popular Picture Rendezvous

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Four Shows Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

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TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

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Fannie Ward.

The biggest film of the year. The

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Fannie Ward.

Be sure you see it to-night. The

Yellow Ticket

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Fannie Ward.

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Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

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Was she pretty? Well, stranger, your knowledge of these parts is sure incomplete.

When you ask such a comical question about the daughter of Yellowstone Pete.

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High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in,

Complete for one Suit, Rs. 10 per piece.

Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.

Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace & borders suitable for Ladies

Price Rs. 30 per Saree.

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
BENARES CITY.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

LAMPS.

THE LARGEST VARIETY IN IN IA

Special Line:—

STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.

Complete Household Requisites.

Crockery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware.

Electric Lamps and Fittings.

KEROSINE OIL HEATERS.

Specially invented for the WINTER.

S. Bannister & Co., Ld.

The Lamp Warehouse.

43, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2800. Telegrams: "DALADIN," Bombay

Did you get your Copy of

KAMASHASTRA

A guide to health wealth and prosperity

If not—

Write for it to-day.

It can be had free from

Vaidya Shastri Manishanker Govindji,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Head Office:—
Jamnagar—Kathiawar

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY!

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, generdebility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effec a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Dansman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT READERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Apply sharp to the General Manager.

WANTED.—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, having past experience of Export and Import Line. Handsome Salary. Please apply with full qualifications to Box No. 974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8202

WANTED—A HIGH COURT PLEADER, well experienced in Gujarati and Hindi to work as a SECRETARY. Apply sharp with the particulars of salary, etc., to Box No. 980, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8234

WANTED.—A TYPIST with good handwriting. Apply Box No. 981, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8239

WANTED—First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER knowing electric work for up-country Mill only experienced man need apply to Box No. 959, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A Competent GOANESE CUTTER for First Class English House, give particulars of past experience, if practical, age and reasons for leaving past and present employment. Apply to Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8195

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN in Piece Goods and Yarn. Salary according to qualification. Only experience may apply stating age, qualifications and expected salary in his own handwriting to Box No. 971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 819

WANTED—A thoroughly practical first or second class certificated ENGINEER for an up-country Mill, Reply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to Box No. 990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8284

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST for an Export and Import Firm, with knowledge of correspondence. Salary from Rs. 45 to 50 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8270

WANTED.—A SALESMAN, who can obtain indent orders and has full experience of the line of the well known products of Paint and Varnish of the Tower Varnish and Dryer Co., Only experienced need apply with testimonials stating salary required: SHOORJI VALLABHDAS & CO., Paint Dept., Fort, Bombay. 8216

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a permanent post in this department pay Rs. 40 per month with Provident Fund Institution benefits and free quarters and travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. Apply atonce stating qualifications, age, previous experience if any with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned.—S. J. ALVAREZ, Chief Medical Officer, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 8229

WANTED:—For the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee:

(A) One Urdu knowing and one Gujerathi knowing OFFICE CLERK well up in English (Matric or School Final preferred) on Rs. 30—3—45—5/2—50 plus Rs. 20. War allowance p. m.

(B) One Marathi knowing and one Gujerathi knowing teacher i.e., two in all for each of the following:

(a) Indian Music and Harmonium playing.

(b) Drill (must know English and have experience).

(c) Drawing (must have passed the Teachers' or the 4th Year Painting Examination).

(d) Sewing (wanted a lady).

(e) Knitting (wanted a lady knowing Knitting on machine too).

(f) English in Girls' Schools (wanted a lady and must have studied upto Matric).

The salary of the first three kinds of teachers shall be Rs. 40—4/2—100 p. m. and of the last three kinds Rs. 30—3/2—75 p.m. plus Rs. 16. War allowance p.m. in each case.

Apply sharp to:

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay (1). 26th Jan., 1920. 8149

WANTED.

WANTED—One Ton NEW FORD CHASSIS and TOURING CARS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 984, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8265

WANTED the GROUND or FIRST FLOOR of a building in Fort for our immediate occupation, suitable rent allowed. Apply to the MANAGER Punjab National Bank, Limited, Bombay. 8258

WANTED two FINANCING PARTNERS either sleeping or working for Rs. 25,000 each, in a well established concern of Cotton Ginning and Pressing factory in the best flourished centre. Profits thirty per cent. sure without any risk. Apply Box No. 964, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8144

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS for selling Tea Garden Shares with handsome Commission. Some Gardens have paid up to Rs. 220 per cent. dividend. Candidates are requested to see personally R. F. SIRCAR, Ram Chandra Mansion, top floor, Sandhurst Road. 8227

WANTED—Wholesale and large consumers to buy in any quantity pure honey, ghee, firewood, grass, oilseeds, rawhides, wax mahua, lakh and white moosli. Firm offers or contracts of regular supply will be preferred. Write S. T. MALLEY, Merchant and Contractor, Pachhar via Bina. 8119

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

OIL ENGINES OF LATEST MODEL.—POLLOCKS Improved 1919 New Crude Oil Engines from 6 to 60 B.H.P. are available. Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8145

AHATMA SHAHJOT SURMA an elixir for eye-complaints. Excellent certificates from judges and physicians for Consumption, Asthma. One trial. P. H. KATHAWALA, Anklesvar. 7910

FOR SALE—20 tons 95 per cent. American Antimony, cheap to clear. "VULTURE Brand, leather belting all sizes. MILL MACHINERY & GENERAL STORES, Ltd., Nanabhoy Lane, Bombay. 8194

SALE—LET at Malad 1,500 sq. yds., well, two rooms; also to let bungalow Murvey Road for the season. Write Box No. 988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8269

FOR SALE—Passenger Bodies for One Ton, Ford Lorries for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 986, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8267

FOR SALE—VULCAN INSU; Universal Insu; Industrial Mills; Indian Steel Wire Products and Bihar Rice Mills Shares. Send offers to Box No. 987. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8268

FOR SALE—One 12 Volt CAV DYNOMA with battery complete in good condition. Price Rs. 500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8263

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—A Plant of 750 Looms with complete Prepartion FOR SALE. Apply at once to MAJUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8264

YES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

FOR SALE.—PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS as a going concern, established in the Punjab, 30 years' an excellent opportunity to firm with capital of Rs. 30,000. Proprietor retiring from India. Address in first instance Box No. 982, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8247

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A Storied BUNGALOW on Parel Hill, commanding a beautiful view. For particulars, apply to VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR, Anand Mahal, Chowpatty. 8248

TO LET.—On 5 to 10 years' LEASE plot (with foundation) 330 sq. yds. near Bhuleshwar Street. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8232

TO LET.—At Forjet Street, 3 up to date well ventilated ROOMS and KITCHEN with electric Lights, for immediate possession Apply K. HOMI & Co., opposite "Chronicle" Office. No. 2, Medows Street, 8237

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company will be REMOVED on and from the 2nd February, 1920, to GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, No. 3, Apollo Street (Old Great Western Hotel Buildings).

LALJEE NARANJEE & CO.,
8236. Managing Agents.

NOTICE

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Officer incharge Divisional Clothing Depot Kirkee, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on TUESDAY. 3rd February, 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Woolen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets Greatcoats, Cotton Shirts, Towels, Hats, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas Mosquitos Curtain, Ammunation Boats, shirts Flannel, socks, Jerseys, Suttingus and etc.

Conditions of sale:—Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within three days, some of the lots will be sold conditionally.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
8113 Government Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supply of printing and writing papers worth about rupees twenty-five thousand. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER, State Printing Press, Bhavnagar, before 5th February, 1920. 8253

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March 1921 inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 1st March 1920.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) to the Auditor of this Railway.

The Manager reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

P. J. VYAS,
Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 20th Jan. 1920. 8228

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALLOTTEES of Sharee in the above named Company who have not paid their Allotment money are hereby requested to pay in same before the 10th February, 1920. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all such payments received after the above date.

SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on the 16th February 1920.

By order of the Board,
LALJEE NARANJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1920. 8237

THE MONTAGU MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited to the Public Memorial to the passing of the Indian Reform Act and Mr. Montagu's work in connection therewith, which is being raised in Bombay.

At a meeting of the first subscribers it was decided that the Memorial should take the form of.

Some object of Public utility.

A Monumental work of art to be erected on a suitable site and be associated with the name of Mr. Montagu.

Adequately to carry out these objects a sum of at least Rs. 7 lakhs will be required.

CHAIRMAN.
DINSHAH PETIT.

SECRETARIES.
S. R. BOMANJI.
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS.

TREASURERS.
COWASJI JEHANGIER.
NAROTTAM M. GOKALDAS.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Cowasji Jehangier, 13, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Authorised	Capital	Rs.	20,00,00,000
Subscribed	Capital	Rs.	11,86,34,250
Paid up	Capital	Rs.	1,18,63,425

DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., ...(Chairman).
Sir Sassoon David, Bart, ...(Vice Chairman).
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir S. B. Bharucha, Kt.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bachhraj.
Ramnarain Hurnaudrai, Esq.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
B. J. Padshah, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

N AND AFTER 2nd February, the Company will be prepared to accept Fire and Marine risks at current rates of premium.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.
Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.
CHIEF AGENTS.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road.
LONDON AGENTS.
Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Limited 4, Moorgate Street, E. C. 3.

R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
8146

FOR SALE

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of polished teakwood partitions measuring about 4,540 square feet fitted with wooden counters and frosted glass panes together with certain other office furniture, at present located in the temporary Liquor Shed near the Red Gate, Alexandra Dock. Tenderers will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash or Government securities. An inventory of the property to be sold together with a tender form can be obtained on application to the Collector of Customs at the New Customs House, Ballard Road. The property can be seen between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any working day on application to the Inspector, Preventive Service, Alexandra Dock, at the temporary Liquor Shed, and tenders will not be considered if received after 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1920.

2. The purchaser will be required to remove the property within 15 days of the issue of notice of acceptance of tender.

3. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. HARDY,
Ag. Collector of Customs.
New Custom House,
Bombay, 28-1-1920. 8188

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STRUCTURE FOR SALE.

STRUCTURE of a substantial building to be demolished and all the materials such as stone, bricks, doors, windows, large iron trusses and C. I. sheets of the roof to be sold. For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A. (Lon.)
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
Petit Building.
7-10, Elphinstone Circle.
Fort, Bombay. 8273

FOR SALE.

MESOPOTAMIA ..... River Craft.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Sale will be held in Bombay on or about 19th February, 1920, of a number of Paddle Steamers, Stern Wheelers, Tugs, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, etc. the Surplus Fleet of Rivercraft not now required by H. M. Government in Mesopotamia.

Prospective Buyers should apply for particulars of craft available for sale to

Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Nicol Road, Bombay.
Not earlier than 17th February, 1920. 8278

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
Re: ALLOTMENT AND CALL DUES UNPAID

SHAREHOLDERS who have as yet deferred payment of amounts due by them on Allotment and the subsequent First Call are hereby requested to remit the same before the 10th February, 1920 at Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per share respectively with interest at 9 per cent (frod 1-9-19 in case of allotment money unpaid and from 10-12-19 in case of First Call dues unpaid up to the date of actual payment). In default, their shares are liable to forfeiture.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
8161 Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes' walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises. 8159

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LIMITED.

Incorporated in Great Britain.

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE above office will be REMOVED from the 29th January, 1920. to No. 3, Apollo Street, the Old Great Western Hotel premises.

(Sd.) S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
28th January, 1920. 8182

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 18th February to 24th February 1920, both days inclusive.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Registered Office.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 24th January, 1920. 8103

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPAN, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors has declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th September 1919, at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 less Income-tax on each First Preference Share, at the rate of Rs. 3-0-0 free of Income-tax on each old Ordinary share and at the rate of Rs. 0-6-6 less Income-tax on each Second Preference Share and the same will be paid to those holders of the Shares whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday the 17th February, 1920.

Dividend Warrants, will be posted to the registered addreses of the shareholders after the 25th February, 1920, and the dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 1st March, 1920, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on other week days.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Registered Office.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 24th January, 1920. 8103

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE has, on its list applications for employment from Officers and other ranks of the Army, possessing experience in Bookkeeping, Banking, Building Contracts, Canteen Management, Civil Engineering, Commercial Travelling, Decorating, Electrical Engineering, Insurance, Journalism, Motor Engineering, Motor Transportation and Rubber Trade, Radiography and Research Work, Retort Setting and Brick Laying, Storekeeping, Shipping, Shorthand Typewriting, Stock Exchange, Tin Plate Laying, Clerical Work and Supervision of Labour and also a Solicitor and a Wool Expert.

Employers who have suitable vacancies are requested to communicate with this office as early as possible.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Secretary,
Resettlement Committee, Bombay.
Secretariat:
Bombay, 31st January, 1920. 8288

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Field Controller of Mily Accounts, Poona, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer will hold a Public Auction at No. 4, Right Flank Line, Old Station Hospital Wanoree on THURSDAY, 5th February, 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

A large quantity of wooden square tables and chairs.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
8114 Govt. Auctioneer.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract of Miscellaneous Marine Syores for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, from 1st April to 30th September, 1920, will be received by the Director Royal Indian Marine Dockyard in his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) of 24th February, 1920.

For particulars see Notice 434 in Bombay Government Gazette", of 22nd and 29th January and 5th, 12th and 19th February, 1920, or apply to the DIRECTOR ROYAL INDIAN MARINE 8259

NOTICE.

PLOTS for building Bungalows at Warden Road. For full particulars please apply to the Undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A. (Lon.)
Architects, Engineers & Surveyor.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle.
Fort, Bombay. 8274

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of medical graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the above-mentioned lectureship for the Winter Session 1920-21 will be "Physiology" and for that of 1921-22 "Pathology." The course in each subject will consist of not less than two and more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending graduates for the lectureship for the Winter Session 1920-21 will be received by the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 31st March, 1920.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

Dean, Grant Medical College.
8279

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1920, for "constructing quarters for the staff and servants" of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga. Value of work will be about Rs. 1,13,000. The tenders should be sent by the registered post and they should be posted before 12 o'clock noon, on the date mentioned above.

The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 5,650 (five thousand six hundred and fifty) only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes according to the present market value (cheques will not be accepted), should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

D. S. JOHNSTON,
Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 31st January, 1920. 8292

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on 15th February, 1920, by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works for the supply of cement and shed materials required for the use of North and South Banks of Krishnaraja Sagara Works from 1st March, 1920, to 29th February, 1921.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Krishnaraja Sagara Works.
8286

NOTICE

MASS-MEETING ASIATIC SEAMEN'S UNION.

THE MEMBERS of the Asiatic Seamens Union are herby informed that a mass-meeting of the members will be held in the hall of the Institute Luso Indiano at Dabul on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the action of the Shipping Brokers in engaging saloon crew from Calcutta for the s.s. City of Madrid and the s.s. City of Chester and to consider what steps should be taken to place the grievances of the Union before the Government.

By Order,
M. CRUS,
8285 Secretary.

KRISHNARAJA HALL, MYSORE CITY.

1. Designs for a new Representative Assembly Hall to be erected in Mysore City are hereby invited from Architects.

2. The Hall would have to accommodate about 600 persons, and the cost should not to exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Prizes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, will be awarded for two such designs as shall be adjudged to be of sufficient merit by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and placed by them as first and second in order of merit.

4. The designs should be such as to suit the style of the buildings already existing in the vicinity. Information regarding details of accommodation required, site selected, etc., will be furnished by the Chief Engineer on payment of a sum of Rs. 20, which will be returned to the competitor sending in bona fide designs (after the award has been made), or on return of the plans within a fortnight.

5. The drawings of the designs which have been awarded the prizes, will become the property of the Government.

6. The designs should reach the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER on or before the 31st of March, 1920. 7738

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO.m'ANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1920, it was decided to increase the Capital of the Company to Rs. 3,00,00,000 by the creation of 1,50,000 New Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Directors have now decided to issue the New 1,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each in the Company and to offer the same to the existing Shareholders upon the conditions set forth below:—

1. The Shares comprised in this new issue shall rank for dividend on the capital for the time being paid up thereon equally and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares.

2. The said New Shares shall be offered in the first instance at par to all Shareholders on the Company's register of members on the 19th day of February, 1920, in the proportion of one new shares for every one existing share upon which the full amount of Rs. 85 per share now called up has been paid held by them respectively as on that date.

3. That the sum of Rs. 10 per share out of the amount payable in respect of the said new shares be made payable on application and the further sum of Rs. 15 per share on allotment and that the balance of Rs. 75 per share be made payable in three calls of Rs. 25 per share each at intervals of not less than three months.

4. The time within which the existing shareholders who are resident in India are to have the option of taking up the said new shares shall expire definitely on the 28th day of February, 1920, but applications, from shareholders resident abroad will be received up to 31st March, 1920, and all shares not subscribed and paid for on or before this latter date shall be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.

Unless transfers are presented for registration on or before the 12th February, 1920, and applications with relative application monies are received on or before the 28th day of February, 1920, the right to participate in this issue will be lost.

The Share TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of February, 1920, to the 20th day of February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
The 29th January, 1920. 8280

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR 75 TONS BURMA TEAK MACHINE-CUT LINING BOARDS.

THE AGENT invites tenders for the supply of 75 tons Burma Teakwood lining boards 5in. by 5/8in. by 12ft. 0in. and up, delivered free at the Carriage and Wagon Shops, G. I. P. Railway, Matunga.

The lining boards must be machine-cut, straight, with square edges, from well-seasoned selected Burma Teak, free from knots, sapwood, shakes, warping, worm holes and other defects.

Quotations must be made at the standard rate of 50 cubic feet per ton, and the Contractor must clearly state where the lining boards may be inspected and give the time required for delivery from receipt of the order.

All consignments will be inspected by the undersigned or his representative before acceptance and bills will be passed only upon the method adopted by the Chief Stores Superintendent for the checking of measurements.

The tender must be sealed and forwarded to reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon on the 9th proximo.

The Contractor to whom the order is given must deposit Rs. 2,000 with the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Victoria Terminus, which will be returned at the completion of the contract unless the terms of the contract have not been complied with.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Ag. CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.,
G. I. P. Railway, Matunga.
Matunga,
31st January, 1920. 8282

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY H. Shed 500 feet long and 110 feet broad, served by Railway, is available at Grain Depot, Mazagon, for the storage of grains and seeds.

J. H. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Bombay Port Trust Railway.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. 8276

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

JAMNAGAR-DWARKA EXTENSION.
METRE GAUGE SLEEPERS.

CONTRACTORS are invited to tender for the supply of 1,30,000 (one lac) wooden sleepers square or half round for part of the above extension under construction.

The sleepers should be 6 ft. long and 8 inches by 4½ inches if square and at least 9 inches in diameter if half round.

In quoting rates the following particulars are required:—

Quality of wood, place of inspection and delivery and period for completion of contract. Rate per sleeper should be f. o. r. or f. o. b. nearest railway station or sea port.

Each tender should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for sleepers" and accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 500/ as Earnest Money to be forfeited in the event of a successful tenderer failing to enter into a regular contract.

Tenders should reach this office on or before the 29th February next, and the Undersigned reserves to himself the right of accepting tenders in whole or in part.

F. C. NISSEN,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar 17th January, 1920. 8179

Don't Be Puzzled:—
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 annas per gross. Red Re. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CH. SEAL,
15/2, Luxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar,
P. O. CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICE

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February, 1920, for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, miscellaneous stores and scrap iron available at the Depot of the Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Forms of tender together with a printed list of the material for sale will be furnished by the undersig ed on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Inspection may be had on application on any working day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

All tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores."

C. A. PERCY,
Captain.
Controller of Munitions.

Karachi, 20th Jan. 1920. 8079

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULLA ABDUL REHAIM, who has contracted to purchase the below mentioned property from Mr. AHMED IBRAHIM, has contracted to sell the same to our client Mr. TARMAHOMED HAJI IBRAHIM TARASAIWALLA. And that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices within the Fort, at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dweling house standilng thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Kumbharwada Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1940, New No. 9077, Old Survey No. 326 and New Survey No. 5007 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 7660, Street Nos. 156-158 and 160 and containing by admeasurement 177.2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Vallabh Ghella and on or towards the South by the temple of Shri Shumtenath and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of one Ahmed Ebrahim.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8275

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AWABAI JEHANGIR LAM and RATANBAI RUSTAM BHATHENA, both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. SHAPURJI DOSSABHAI BILLIMORIA, of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under the New Survey No. 6984 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2947 (1), Street No. 134 all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Foras Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on of towards the East by property belonging to the estate of the late Phirozshaw Dadabhoy Bhedwar, on or towards the West by a private passage on or towards the North by the said Foras Road and on or towards the South by the property of Karmali Peerbhoy.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8277

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED and RABIABAI, widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Hassam, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ERACH COWAS. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chuna Bhatty, Balaram Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Old Nos. 33, 55, New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906 13914, 13944 and 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176 177, 132, 175 178, 131, 132 and New Survey No. 6984 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a private passage, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Hambai Frampi Petit, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmedbhai Mulla Abdeally Tapia, and on or towards the South by a private passage and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4407 and E Ward No. 2683 (3) and Street No. 42 B, and are at present in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 31st January, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8283

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI SULLEMAN SALEHMAHOMED, who has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from DORABJI RUSTUMJI TODIWALLA, has contracted to sell the same to our clients.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gola Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 493-493, New Nos. 5588-89, Old Survey No. 1161-62, and New Survey No. 8842 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A. Ward No. 2562 and Street No. 22-24 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jetha Harikishondas, on or towards the West by Gola Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Dhanjibhoy K. Mistry and on or towards the South by Memon's chawl.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1920.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8256

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VELJI LILADHAR has contracted to sell the undermntioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possess.on, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the da e hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land, situate at Mansion Road, Carnac Bunder, on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Trustees in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3156, and 8480 together with the godowns and other premises standing thereon and bounded on the East by proposed 40 feet road, on the West by proposed 80 feet road on the North by Plot No. 2 and on the South by Plot No 4 and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 2907 (8) and Street No. 219G and which said premises form Plot No. 3 of the area laid out by the Port Trust at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazar.

Dated this 31st day of January. 1920

MULLA & MULLA,
8281 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY K. JETHABHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritansce, charge, possession, maintenance, lien, partition, share, easement, legacy, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-disrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1549 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 6119 and 6347 and New Survey Nos. 2296-2296 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vasanji Haroonji Bhimji and of Tulsidas Tejpal, on or towards the West by Chakla Street, on or towards the North by a common passage and beyond that property of Khetsey Khaisay and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond it, property of Dawood Fazal Peermahomed and Chaturbhuj Perai, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2104 (2), 2105, 2106 and 2107 and others and street Nos. 99-101, 1 to 4, 1-3-5-13 and others and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the original vendors.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8290

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated the 5th day October, 1867 and made between Bai Jerbai widow of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Davar of the 1st part Bai Merbai, wife of Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Davar of the second part and Messrs. Framji Nanabhoy Davar and Nawroji Maneckji Wadia, of the 3rd part for purchase of the undermentioned property.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1920.

For further particulars apply to the under signed at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay

All those five pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax tenure but the cess whereof is now redeemed, situate at the junction of the Warden Road Gowalia Tank Road, Nepean Sea Road and Bomanji Petit Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the three bungalows standing thereon and known as "Davar Hall" "St. Leonard" and "Villa Berry", containing by admeasurement 27000 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 204-16401 and 17201 and New Survey Nos. 7138. 2/7138 A B C/7138 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos 3500-3501 and 3502 Street Nos. 1-3 5-7 and 9 Warden Road and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Abdoolabhoy Lalji, on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road on the West by the Warden Road and on the East by the Bamonji Petit Road.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

WADIA GHANDHY & Co.
Attorneys for the Trustees
7945

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ANANTA BHICOBA GOREGOAKER and GAJANAN HARISCHANDRA GOREGAOKER have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, it, any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 525 square yards, situate on plot No. 6 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the East by North-brook Street on the South by the Sandhurst Road, on the West by plot No. 5 of the said estate leased to Bhana Walji and on the North by the property in the occupation of Mahomedally Thaverbhai bearing New Survey Nos. 5047, 5048 and 5049 together with the building, shop and godowns with residential quarters on the two upper floors and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7756 and 7759 and Street Nos. 36 and 54.

Bombay, dated this 30th day of January, 1920.

KHUNDERAD LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8257

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that J. F. D' ALMEIDA and T. W. D.' ALMEIDA, two of the executors of the Will of the late D. F. D.'Almeida deceased, ROSE FRANCISCA D'ALMEIDA the executrix of the Will of P. I. D'Almeida deceased R. F. D'Almeida and A. F. Barney have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be consider as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

Property commonly known as "Kapari," situate at Malgaum, on the outskirts of Chakala Andheri District Thana Taluka Salsette and bounded as follows:—

On the North by the property called Banglachi Bagh and belonging to Mrs. J. C. D' Almedia and Mr. J. I. Pimenta, on the South by the property belonging to Mr. J. F. R. D'Almeida, On the East by the property belonging to Mr. J. F. R. D'Almeida on the West by the property called "Motabagh" belonging to Mr. F. R. D'Almedia and bearing numbers as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
25	1	0	1	0
do.	2	0	0	18½
do.	3	0	0	20
do.	0	1	0	2½
do.	0	2	0	3½
83	1	0	5	18
84	2	0	1	39½
84	0	1	0	16

Dated this 31st day of January, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8291

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDNARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

LONG CAUSE.
Suit No. 2633 of 1919.

Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co., a firm carrying on business as Piece Goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. Chunilal Narayenlal;
2. Nanjee Jetha and;
3. Manilal Ghelabhai;

All of Bombay Hindu Inhabtants carrying on business under the name and style of C. Nagardas Manilal and Co., as Piece Goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

To,
Nanji Jetha, and Manilal Ghelabhai, the 2nd and 3rd Defendants abovenamed.

Sirs,

Take notice that the above suit has been filed praying Judgment against you for the sum of Rs. 6,694-12-6 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 27th day of July 1919 and for costs and further interest on Judgment and take Notice that the Court has by Chamber Order dated the 15th day of January 1920 authorised service on you of the writ of Summons issued herein by affixing a sealed duplicate copy and copy of the official Gujrathi translation thereof on some conspicuous place at the shop at Chowk in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market outside the Fort where you formerly carried on business and on the Board set apart for the purpose in the High Court House and by publishing a notice containing the substance of the said writ of Summons herein twice in English in the "Bombay Chronicle" and twice in Gujrathi in the "Praja Mitra" and "Parsi."

And take Notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th February 1920 at 11-30 o'clock (Standard Time) in the Forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Honourable Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for hearing and final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your Witnesses on that day and that you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case, and you are hereby required to take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8140

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SULLEMAN OOSMAN, of Bombay, Halai Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Modi Street, Mint Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 756, New No. 5978, Old Survey No. 1114, New Survey No. 8557, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1947, Street Nos. 32 and 63-65, and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Ezekiel Shemtobe David, on the West by Modi Street, on the North by the property of Rustomji Seruwwalla and on the South by the property of Oomrighar.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8289

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HASSAJI STREET AT MUSJID BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th February at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from the Mortgagee Bai Bhaglabai wife of Canji Morarji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Navivahu widow and executrix of the Will of Khatau Waghji deceased and also the Trustee of an Indenture of Settlement dated the 2nd November, 1911, by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgag dated the 3rd of February, 1919, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Musjid Bunder in Sub-district of Bombay on the East side of the Shamji Hassaji Street together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 250 and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 751, New No. 6475, Old Survey No. 499 and New Survey No. 2568 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1582, Street No. 45 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by a private passage appertaining to the property of the said Navivahu on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hassaji Street, on or towards the the North by the property of Purshottam Dharamshi and Toolsidas Scorji and on or towards the South by a private passage jointly belonging to the said Navivahu and others and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Navivahu.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs Khandwala & Co. Solicitors at their office at 91-99 Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS PERTAINING TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES BETWEEN MUSJID AND ELPHINSTONE BRIDGES AND BELONGING TO THE G. I. P. RY.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction as the Plot No. 7 at Clive Road by order of the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, G. I. P. Railway the building materials of the undermentioned properties.

(1) Building on Plot No. 2, Municipal Ward No. 5306 at Clive First Cross Lane.
(2) Building on Plot No. 3, Municipal Ward No. 5305 at Clive First Cross Lane.
(3) Building on Plot No. 4, Municipal Ward No. 5302 (2) at Clive Second Cross Lane.
(4) Building on Plot No. 5, Municipal Ward No. 5300 at Clive Third Cross Lane.
(5) Building on Plot No. 6, Municipal Ward No. 4875 at Clive Fourth Cross Lane.
(6) Buildings on Plot No. 7 Municipal Ward Nos. 4876 (1), 4920, 4921, 5200 at Clive Road.
(7) Buildings on Plot No. 9, Municipal Ward Nos. 4913, 4914, at Clive Road.
(8) Buildings on Plot No. 10, Municipal Ward Nos. 4911, 4912 at Clive Road.

The purchaser shall demolish the buildings with due regard to the safety of the public, roads and buildings and properties adjoining within three months of the date of sale at his own expenses and shall have to demolish the buildings up to the ground level.

A deposit up to 50 per cent may be required at the time of sale the balance to be paid by the purchaser within eight days

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain, etc., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Shed.

14 bags forming part of 21 bags gum booked from Generalgunj to Carnac Bridge Inv. 530 R. R. No. 5693-14 of 5-4-19, consigned by Banvanlal H. to self receipt holder Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co.

20 casks white lead paint weighing about 144 maunds.

Bags of linseed, wheat gram, cotton seeds, rice, gram dall, poppyseed, bajree, tins of ghee, cotton sewings, thread, wool twist, piece goods, 1 wagon label firewood, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2364 of 1919 (Padamsey Ratonsey Kanji vs. (1) Gordhandas Karsondas, (2) Messrs. Somchand Prabhudas, (3) Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (4) Rowji Narainji, (5) Messrs. Parshotum Govindji, (6) Messrs. Lakhmidas Bhimji, (7) Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co., (8) Messrs. Jethabhoy Mulji and Co., (9) Messrs. Damodar Govindji, (10) Messrs. Rowji Liladhur) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction, the undermentioned goods belonging to the Syndicate known as the Syndicate No. 10, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY the 9th day of February, 1920, at the shop bearing Nos. 163—164, in the Morarji Goculdas Market at Kalbadevi Road.

About 4,264 pieces of English Turkey Red (Kusumba.)
About 232 pieces of Book Muslin.
About 253 pieces of Chintz of 28 yards.
About 3 pieces of coloured longcloth.

The condition of sale is that a deposit of 25 per cent. should be paid at the time of knocking down of the lot.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Moos at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the under signed.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House" Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Roberts and Devji Canji such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and platedware, Persian and English large and small carpets, mahoganized glass door silver show case, English gun sexonal book case, one lot valuable books, writing tables, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, brass flower pots, open carved folding screen, one very handsome copper electric hall lamp, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest or drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and gown presses, door and window purdahs, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. H. Byrne Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT SAMUEL STREET, FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Kilachund Devchand and his wife Bai Laheribai alias Kessarbai, the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, 1918, and made between Valubhdas Shivji and others of the 1st part, Laxmibai, widow of Ebji Umersey, and others of the 2nd part and the Mortgagees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, chawls or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street, formerly known as Shamji Hussaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-six square yards and one-ninth of another square yard, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property or part of Dariathan Bhatia Punch, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchordji Maharaj, and on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagors, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No 2297 and by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1628 and Street Nos. 98-102.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdhurlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
No. 3, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK STONES.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Ripon Road, opposite Cloths Mills, on MONDAY, 2nd February, 1920, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), one lot black stones (called ladye), etc.

Goods on view.

Messrs. RICHARD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1920, at 3-0 p. m., (S. T.), at their Auction Room 1st floor opp. EASTERN BANK one lot Fountain pens, and one lot Inverted Gas mentles 100 and 50 c.p., etc.

Goods on view.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1920, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Elias Haji Omar & Co. at their shop at Khandbazar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser broker Ramniklal Thakoredas.

251 bags white Java sugar.

Pr. s.s. "NIZAM".

Marks H S G Bombay.

Superior made in Java.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd Febru...

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By the order of office concerned:
169 doz. gas mantles 100 c.p.
24 doz. gas mantles, 50 c p.
By the order of the party concerned.
W closet bakins with pipes and fittings.
16 cases epsom salt.
4 cases powder for paint.

Under instructions for H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the late Mr. E. H. Pearse, the said deceased consisting of:—

Books, leather boxes, hats, silver cup-tray and bowls, Portmanteaus, dress' suits, cotton and woollen clothes, etc., etc.

By the order of the mortgagee Bulakhidas Dharamchand and on account and risk of Kantilal Chunilal:—

Gold chain with locket, gold rings, gold bangles and bracelets set with pearls and rubies and emeralds, pearl bangles, pearl mala of one string necklace set with pearls, rubies and emeralds, pearl bangles, pearl and ruby necklace diamond ear-studs, etc.

By the order of the D. S. of Police West Khandesh:—

Sword and Bayonet Scabbards, waist telts, slings, great coat, straps etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1920.

Krishnalal Ramakunt Sharma.

LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER PALMIST AND CLAIROVOYANT.

24, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, Market.

When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forecast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proofs will be addressed?

FOR MILLS AND FACTORIES

SCANDINAVIA M. C. M.

COTTON BELTING

For Main Driving and all Classes of Machinery.

It is the Pioneer of Solid Woven Cotton Belts of British Manufacture.

Avoid cheap substitutes (offering in market) which are only of temporary duration.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

Baria Building, Pydownie, BOMBAY.

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Oman's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain), for quick relief - highly quick. Rs. 1-4-0 per post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.

155 St. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Jan. 31.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs: 552 for Fully Good Broach April-May and improved to Rs. 555½. The easier tone of the market to-day was due to the advance in Exchange. After remaining steady for some time at Rs. 555 the rate declined to Rs. 552. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 552, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 549. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 546 declined to Rs. 545, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little doing.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May		547½
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.		360
Fine Oomra	May.		368
Fine Comras	March		444½
,,	May.		444

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 4 1/16
Bank Demand	2 4 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s:	2 6 1/2
Fcs. Demand	465
American Dollars	242½
Hongkong ,,	225½
Shanghai	398
Japan	114
Singapore	100½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceedetc. for the 38 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th February 1919:—

Cotton	20.925 Bales.
Wheat	2.677 Cwts.
Linseed	257 ,,
Rape etc	1.515 ,,
Gingellyseed	8.231 ,,
Poppyseed	186 ,,
Groundnuts	6.162 ,,
Castorseed	Nil.
Rice	3.115 ,,
Myrabollams	3.008 ,,
Cottonseed	13.652 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	3.133 ,,
Jewar	48 ,,
Maize	208 ,,
Parley	14 ,,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 31.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

By. Dyeing 3,365, By. Uniteds 1,700, By. Cotton 1,325, Century 1,110, Central India 4,120, Colaba Land 3,165, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1,135, David 1,405, Fazulbhoy 1,555, Finlay 1,180, Ind. Malwa 610, New Great 885, Pearls 1,152/8, Shapurji 435, Simplex 1,310, Swadeshi 3,825, Alcock 1,420, By. Burma 952/8. By. Tramway 1,400, By. Steam 575, Bt. Burma Petro. 27 xr., Bundi 63, Katni Defd. 1,800, Shivrajpur 41, Tata Ord. 212/8, Tata Defd. 1,035, Tata Oil 610, Scindia 29/8 pr., New India Insurance 45 premium.

PIECE-GOODS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The tone of the Cloth Market has remained firm and steady since yesterday. The demand has continued on favourable lines, and the sellers have been difficult to deal with. As the stocks of serval styles are scarce, the buyers have had to pay full prices for their requirements. Clearances have been satisfactory. Mainsooks have been the chief attraction and fair sales have been effected. Offers for forward delivery have been given by dealers to some importing firms, but the prices required on the other side have been prohibitive of business, apart from the very distant time for delivery required by the shippers. Dhooties have been in better request and for ward purchases have been made by an importing firm on own account for shipment upto October next, after sales having been made to dealers from previous purchases. The manchester market has not shewn any signs of weakness. The demand has been brisk from various markets, which has enabled the makers to maintain the high prices. At present no anxiety has been shown for further fresh orders, as the engagements are heavy. The firmness in the rate of exchange has encouraged buyers to some extent, serveral packages of Turkey Red, Book Muslin and chintz, belonging to the Syndicate No. 10 of well known dealers, have been ordered to be sold by Public Auction on 9th Febrnary, and it is expected that high prices will be realised.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 31st, 6 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms: Rs: a: p:	Rail Delivery Rs: a: p:
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	59 14 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	72 0 0	59 14 0
,, Karachi Bengal	67 0 0	54 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	16 0 0	.. ..
,, Cawnpore	16 0 0	.. ..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 8 0	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 12 0	13 8 0
,, Thin	17 0 0	17 12 0
Selseed, White 85-15	125 0 0	25 12 0
,, Gajar 75-25	118 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50-50	112 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	105 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	101 0 0	19 8 0
Mowraseed	.. .. ..	.. ..
Parley	51 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 4 0
Forward:	Rs: a: p:	
Wheat April-May	2 2 0	
Linseed May	18 4 0	

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

The disturbance over Northern India weakened and moved eastwards after giving few falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and North and East Punjab and nearly general rain in Kumaon hills.

The chief amounts are: Sialkot, Mussooree quarter of an inch; Chakrata half an inch.

Forecast. Some rain in Assam and decrease in North India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.24" of rain and light showers have fallen at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in considerable defect in the north Punjab, but is in excess in the south-east; night temperature is above the average throughout.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the east and are moderately clouded in the west. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is in moderate excess throughout; night temperature is locally above the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Very light showers have occurred in upper Sind. Skies have cleared in Sind, but continue lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is above normal in Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature is generally above the average in Rajputana, while night temperature is in excess both in Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has fallen in Gujarat, but continues in excess in Central India West and at some stations in Kathiawar; night temperature is generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature has risen and is generally above normal; night temperature is in excess in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is below normal at Karwar; night temperature is above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon; night temperature is above the average in the north-western districts, but is below it at Belgaum and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused local rain in north Baluchistan and the submontane Punjab and is passing away eastwards. Temperature is above normal during the day in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country and is in excess at night over the whole of north-west India.

Local rainfall appears probable in the east and north Punjab and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic summary for the 30th January, 1920.

The unsettled conditions along the north-west frontier have intensified and given nearly general rain or snow in north Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, and local snow in Kashmir with a few falls of rain in the north Punjab. Chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi and Srinagar a quarter of an inch; Sonamarg three-quarters; Cherat, Parachinar, Quetta a quarter; Chaman one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND FEB. 1920

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	5 .5	46.8	85	..	6.31	—0.93
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	74.5	57.1	81	..	4.75	+3.40
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	74.2	66.3	78	0.25	..	—1.82
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.5	50.0	75	..	1.62	+0 90
Rawalpindi	51.7	43.0	94	0.18	3.69	+0.13
Lahore	57.3	53.3	95	0.01	1.67	+0.22
Hissar	75.6	51.2	75	..	1.27	+0.24
Ambala	66.6	51.0	83	..	2.78	—0.10
Delhi	72.6	53.7	61	..	1.03	—0.43
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	80.4	45.1	57	..	0.69	—0.24
Mainpuri	79.4	43.0	64	..	0.64	—0.55
Jhansi	85.4	45.2	58	..	0.66	—0.28
Cawnpore	79.0	47.3	66	..	1.09	—0.22
Allahabad	80.6	43.2	55	..	0.05	—1.26
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobanad	73.7	41.8	57	..	0.89	—0.08
Karachi	76.2	54.6	74	..	0.23	—0.42
Ajmer	80.2	40.0	71	..	2.10	+1.37
Jaipur	80.5	41.8	54	..	1.96	+1.17
Kotah	87.8	48.2	61	..	1.77	+1.16
Mount Abu	69.0	50.9	28	..	0.68	+0.05
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Buj	81.0	45.5	58	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	82.3	55.7	71	..	0.53	+0.43
Veraval	78.7	59.4	56	..	0.51	+0.17
Rajkot	86.1	49.4	47	..	2.05	+1.27
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	49.2	43	..	3.54	+2.27
Surat	84.6	59.1	62	..	3.78	+3.46
Ahmedabad	83.2	55.0	53	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	82.7	46.8	36	..	0.02	—0.22
Neemuch	82.9	43.2	50	..	3.07	+2.59
Indore	85.1	45.6	43	..	4.89	+4.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.9	44.7	68	..	1.06	—0.41
Saugor	86.4	48.6	43	..	0.69	—0.80
Hosangabad	86.1	46.0	77	..	2.68	+2.39
Khandwa	89.5	48.6	79	..	6.60	+5.58
Akola	91.9	51.5	51	..	1.71	+0.26
Amraoti	89.1	56.3	36	..	2.91	+1.45
Nagpur	87.9	53.7	49	..	0.88	—0.80
Chanda	90.3	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	85.9	55.1	52	..	0	—0.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.6	70.5	73	..	1.17	+0.59
Ratnagiri	70.6	73.2	55	..	0.73	—0.10
Marmugoa	85 .8	74.5	86	..	3.91	+2.70
Karwar	81.9	72.0	94	..	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DACCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.7	53.2	53	..	1.82	+0.87
Ahmednagar	86.8	52.9	52	..	4.13	+2.91
Poona	89.0	56.2	62	..	2.53	+1.42
Sholapur	88.1	57.9	39	..	2.79	+1.27
Bijapur	86.4	62.3	64	..	2.42	+1.29
Belgaum	84.1	60.3	58	..	2.57	+0.64
Aurangabad	86.4	55.8	38	..	3.14	+1.94
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.4	57.1	41	..	1.57	+1.00
Hyderabd	88.8	59.2	52	..	8.91	+7.76
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.1	75.9	73	..	9.21	+5.79
Calicut	85.2	73.5	90	..	19.35	+13.01
Cochin	90.0	72.9	72	..	19.59	+11.11
Colombo	90.6	71.9	97	..	20.38	—1.06
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.8	69.1	10	..	11.58	+5.20
Bellary	88.2	64.6	67	..	6.31	+4.05
Cuddapah	88.6	68.0	77	..	9.68	+4.91
Madras	86.4	70.4	90	..	26.94	+6.62
Bangalore	81.8	62.0	84	..	7.02	+3.66
Coimbatore	85.4	67.1	83	..	6.48	+1.51
Trichinopoly	88.7	65.0	73	..	8.32	+13.64
Negapatam	84.1	19.3	79	..	21.29	+33.16

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.

3536-19—N C Dalal, Madhowji Bhawanji v Lalji Nathcbhai a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

278-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Hansraj Fulchand a firm. Soonderdas and Co., Part heard.

1532-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Raghunathdas a firm v Narandas Kakabhai and Co a firm, Bhai K and G.

558-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1380-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

501-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs Narondas Manoredas a firm v. Messrs. Ayab Noor Mahomed Durbar a firm, Ard H D & Co., For postponement.

735-19—Malvi M R & Co., Govindas Tulsidas a firm v. Chandulal Mannilal a firm Bhemji & Co.

1279-19—Ard H D & Co., Narandas Morarji v Ramdas Devji a firm, Mulla & M.

1133-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.

1028-19—Mehta D & L, Goculdas Damodhar a firm v. Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm, Vachha & Co.

1625-19—Amar & Mangal, Gordhandas Nathalal a firm v. J P Sheth & Co. a firm, M B Chothia.

1650-19—Sham M & H, Nemchand Walchand & Co. a firm v. Shanker Balcrishna Lorne.

1349-19—Man H M & Co., Chhotalal Moolchand v. Govindram Vallabhreia a firm.

1613-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Jivanlal Ujamsev and Co a firm and anr, Daph F and D, Shroff and D.

1516-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs M C Mody and Co a firm v Shah Chandulal Dharamsey, N C Dalal.

1586-19—Mer K and Co, Raghunathdas Moolji a firm v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm.

1614-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Little and Co.

1448-19—Mer K and Co, Messrs A G Kidstoa and Co a firm v Abdullabhai Faizullabhai a firm.

1517-19—Tyabji D and Co, Varajdas Rowji and Co a firm v Goculdas Dewji a firm.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Dhunji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and Devi, Amar and Mangaldas, Part heard.

L A R 1-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Merwanji K & Co., Little and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

785-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hotchand Ahiya v E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soonderdas & Co.

231-13—Dastur and Co Amin and D, Jamnabai widow and anr v Tejpal Nursy and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

1560-19—Edg G W and Co, Dayanath Narayandas v Narayen Govind Mutha, Bhimji and Co as per J Order 20-10-19.

S ORT CAUSES.

3045-19—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji. N C Dalal.

2498-19—Unwalla P & P, Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.

2976-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kissandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.

3098-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2759-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Maneckji Wadia v Motilal Amritial and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunilal Karsandas a firm, M V Gokhale.

3236-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Pragji Ludha a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2680-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kanayalal Lakhmichand and ors v Ramrattandas Kanaiyalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

3244-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Bhagwandas Moolji & Co. a firm v. The Connaught Oil Mill a firm, Surveyor & Co.

2721-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Manilal Vadelal a firm v. Balmakundji Paramsukhdas a firm, Edg G W & Co.

1911-19—Amin & D, Devchand Vakhatchand firm v Sha Bsbaldas Dalsukhabai & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

3678-19—Shroff and Dinr Ahmed Ebrahim Haji Saleh Mahomed v Oomer Elias and ors, Payne and Co.

3682-19—Nanu H and Co, Mulji Haridas v Shivji Cooverpi and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

136-19—Mulla and M, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Ebrahim Esmailji Lotia a firm, Matu J and M, Part heard 24-1-20.

2036-18—M B Chothia, Beheramji Diniarji Surti and anr v Jehangir Nowroji Kaka, Payne and Co.

389-18—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Chetsing Atmaram a firm, Mulla and M, Madh K and Ch. In person.

1251-18—Craigie B and C, Runchordas Purshottam and Co a firm v Basprabhappa Ghatnath a firm, Mulla and M.

647-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Chunilal Amthalal a firm v Kantilal Hiralal a firm, Mulji and Th.

1348-19—Amin and D, Babaldas Khimchand v Dalsukh Manchachand and anr, Payne and Co, Jeh and S.

1948-18—Kharas and Co, Narsidas Ganaji Popat a firm v Jugmohandas Lakhmidas Sutaria, Purnanand and Club.

1835-18—Madh K and Ch, Dhankorebai widow v Bhugwandas Walji and anr, Bhai K and G, Dik M and K.

1104-17—Jam R and D, Purshottam Hirachand and anr v Bhugwandas Premji, Mulla and M.

297-18—Mer K and Co, Babu Kalicharandas v Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hoosein Lari and ors, Hiralal Th and Co, Mulla and M.

710-18—Wadia G and Co, Gorakhram Sadhuram a firm v Chhagooram and Sousa a firm, Payne and Co.

191-19—Mehta D and L, Shaik Husein Shaik Abdul Rehman v Kulsumbai widow and anr, Manilal and Kher.

193-19—Mulji and Tha, Harilel Narrotamdas v The Okawa Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Mer K and Co.

216-19—Purnanand and Club, Ghellabhai Mahasukhram v Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd a firm and anr, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

197-19—Paynt and Co, Sha Edulji Sheraji and Co a firm v Bai Maneckbai Dhunjibhoy Hotelwalla and anr, Khand L and M.

S C Ct 1243/23104-18—Payne and Co, Motising Lalji and anr v Bhugwandas Premji and ors, Mulla and M.

288-19—Chitnis M and K, Khimji Gangji v Govindji Hursey and ors, Mulla & M.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

Application for Discharge under Section 38.

304-18—D J Mantri, Pundlick Rowji Mahimkar v Laxuman Jairam, Cr No. 3, Patell and Es.

For Re-hearing the Application of Discharge under Section 38.

43-19—Vachha and Co, Khatao Premji Lohana v F N Gagrat and Co, Crs No. 14, Dubash and Co; Dossa Hudji, a firm, Crs No. 7, Malvi M R and Co.

Appeal against the Order of tht Official Assignee.

522-19—Damji Hirji and ors v Lakhichand Ramchand, a firm, Captain and V; Lakhmichand Padamsi, a firm vs. Official Assignee, Edgelow G W and Co.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 31st January, 1920 was 30.136 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it agreeing given.

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Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., B Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine B
Phenylene Brown PD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., BFF, BFF Conc., G G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

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KATHIAWAR LETTER.

RAILWAY AUTOCRACY.

STARVED STATE SERVICES.

(From our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Jan. 29.

As the legend goes, the divine architect at the time of creation of this vast universe which making big landlords and chiefs and assigning to them sources of wealth and luxury, kept up a sound margin of sense and discretion for the poorer lot that the former man not monopolize the profits o the world mechine alone and get intoxicated thereby. Truth and plausibility of this has been vividly demonstrated by the attitude of the Bhayats in the question of their being handed over to the parent states. As I reported to you in my last letter several hundreds of them met as and talked burningly in their own fashion and then after painfully hard labour of digging a mountain brought out a fine little mouse! As it happened some superfluous heads without the sound commonsense of a statesman or the keen intelligence of a lawyer in them, picked up from somewhere, some highsounding catchwards, conjured up charming pictures of their future glory and greatness if their demands be acceded to by the Government and led the assembly to pass a resolution of putting them all under a power and give them two seats in the Chamber of princes, thus hitting at or rather virtually meaning the grant of federation, which was lustily discussed in their circles.

Essentials of a Federation.

Without going in details of the constitutional aspect of the Government by federation, and considering only broadly, one would think that the experiment, requires for its formation (1) a small number of certain determinate big units (2) exprience, intelligence and energy of the component parts to handle that huge machinary and (3) compactness of area designed to be formed into the group. The first necessity to avoid multiplicity of seperate Governments of each unit, the second to make the Government a success and reality and the third to limit the expenses. Unfortunately these non-jurisdictional Bhayats wanted to exclude their co-sharers and subsharers as numerous as stars in human and they can be counted upon for want of experience, dullness of head and lethargy in movements; and the area, to take the Bhayats of the whole province into consideration, is at once loose and dotted over throughout by the territories of the princes of Kathiawad. The simple minded gentleman proposing the federation ought to have first studied the constitution of the United States, and ought to have paused a little at least to consider the capacities of his brethren, rather than diverting the enthusiasm for a demand which is hard to achive and hardest to be carried into effect if acceded to. Any how, the situation stands thus and it now remains to be seen how the Government wishes to move.

Railway Conference.

That untiring Mr. Nensey of the Bombay Passengers' Relief Association has announced in papers his intention to hold a Railway conference in Kathiawar to understand the difficulties of the passengers of Kathiawar railways and to devise means to remedy them. Railway passengers of Kathiawar are mostly a poor ignorant lot who can be conveniently piled up one over another in railway carriages by railway servants, like so many sheep meet and unobstrusive; with this difference between the two; that while sheep would some times murmur unaudibly these miserable beings would not, and it would in a crime and an unpardonable wrong on the part of any one daring to interfere in this priviledge of Railway officials. The bonds between the Railway police and the Railway Officials in Kathiawar are so sacred and strong that co-operation in all done by either, is expected and readily outstretched by both, to each other; and the result is the unobstructed sway exercised by the Railway officials and police over the poor passengers and woe to those who dare to sympathise with the sufferings of these unhappy people. Why, even to procure medical help for the passenger molested or injured by the Railway police is sufficient to voil the blood of the extra sensible body of the Kathiawar police. In a case, though not of a recent date, when a humane guard ventured to aid medically a passenger molested by the police, he was severely taken to task by his department at the instance of the police who protested against this violation of this police privilege and required the Railway to ask their man to co-operate with the police. Such is the autocracy of the Police and Railway in this province; and the people are so much cowed down and have so miserable and meagre knowledge of the laws and their own lights, that it requires hurculean efforts by the workers to make them acquainted with their rights and laws of land. The Conference, if it meets, is therefore requested to handle the question in a practical form to that end and should evolve whole year organizations in all big places to help the passengers. The Conference, if it does this, would be a great boon to the passengers and their gratitude to Mr. Henry would be great.

Breaking the Ice.

One has rarely heard in Kathiawar that any measure adopted by the Government was ever protested against by the people. We are accustomed to bow deferentially to the smiling grace of the Political Agent or the Agent to the Governor and conceal our faces in the household corners when we find those demi gods in wrath or displeasure. To hold a meeting against any action of theirs is considered till now nothing short of a sin and one who takes part in such proceedings must expect to hear of some misfortune the other morning, when he may have not even comp.eted his evil dreams of pangs resulting from his indiscretion. All honour to Rajkote, which in the midst of this atmosphere, held a meeting and protested against the unfairness and partiality of the Government in disposing of some plots of lands and thus showed to the Government that the people have begun to understand and appreciate their position and they can be trifled with no longer. We wish this is only the happy beginning and the leaders everywhere would be a bit more courageous and in earnest in public life and would not fail to follow the lead given by Rajkote whenever any occasion occurs. Let everyone understand clearly, that in matters wherein we are right, that which appears to be sword, is not even a cane when fear is gone and monliness is revived.

Services in Indian States.

Rip Van Vinkle, when he awakes from his sleep and comes down would not be so uncomfortable and foreign in the company of the lower grade services of Indian states. Now when prices of necessaries of life of every description have risen so many folds in comparison to those prevailing before a decade the peons and police, clerks and their like, having, a family of four five members to maintain, are drawing the same miserable emoluments. It is a wonder how a family of four to five, with a single earning member, can maintain itself in ten twelve or fifteen rupees per month. Ghee, sugar and the other of the like necessities of life have been impossibilities in these households; and the vitalite of the males and females is dwindling so shockingly. States with vighoti system have doubled and trebled their vighetus, those with Bhagwati system, have reaped gold harnests. The property and luxury of the chiefs have been visibly, dazzling, and yet these very chiefs, who can afford to purchase dozens of motor cars for them, and can import furniture of lakhs for their bunglows, cannot afford to spend a few thousands for their low paid servants who are serving them to the point of their death. It is Gondal only that has risen equal to the occasion by giving a rise of thirty-five per cent. throughout, while many others who have hoarded crores and are still unrelenting in the pursuit of their best, are chuckling over their iron decip-lines and strong attitudes. Oh, if the Almighty would come down and to look to these pictures, and if only the present life and actions are to to judged what punishment would not await these pitiless self sufficient souls?

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SIRSA.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIRSA, Jan. 31.

The local Congress Committee formed a public meeting addressed by Pandit Neki Ram and Swami Ram on the 28th instant. The congress history and aims were explained in choosing electorates' returning right and strong men insisted upon. Hindus Mahomedans were appealed to keep up unity and begar system was strongly condemned.

(Continued from column 3.).

Khimji Visram and Co; 375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Nirwana for Ghent via Antwerp:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Trojan Prince for Hamburg via Antwerp:—50 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S. S. Nirwana for Hamburg via Antwerp:—700 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 440 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Nirwaaa for Switzerland via Antwerp:—450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Nirwana for Genoa:—4,002 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Societa Granaria Italiana.

S. S. Ichia for Genoa:—111 bales cotton, Esmail Dossa and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S. S. Montrose for New York:—4 bales cotton carpet, Jamshed and Jahangir Cama; 399 cwts gum kathira, 30 cwts gum tragakanth, 199 cwts gum ghatty, 100 cwts poppy seed, Esmail Nowroji and Co.

S. S. Genzan Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.

S. S. Genmei Maru for Kobe:—450 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Saikai Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S. S. Wakamatsu Maru for Yokkaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Genmei Maru for Yokkaichi:—1,138 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Wakamatsu Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S. S. Genmei Maru for Moji:—600 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Wakamatsu Maru for Moji:—1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S. S. Banca for Hongkong:—2 pots rosa oil, H C Jooma; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 31.

S. S. Marwada from Karachi, Agents M M and Co:—1,666 bags rice, 290 bags copra oil cake, 16 bags pista, 24 bags abjash, 11 bags jeera seed, 5 kegs paint, 9 bags alubukhari, 15 bags apricot, 41 packages M kathi, 31 cases medicines, 53 cases bolts, 33 cases T soap, 18 packages 1 case indigo, 468 bags gram dhall, 867 bags tillseed, 30 cases F food, 208 packages wool, 45 bales C P goods, 33 cases C oil, 15 D/s L oil, 4 cases pills, 5 cases T requisite, 145 bundles candles, 2 cases varnish, 7 cases 7 bales cotton, 25 packages empty gas cylinders, 9 bags coorid, 25 kegs oxalic acid, 7,684 bales cotton.

S. S. Mantua from London, Agents M M and Co.:—4 cases perfumery, 8 cases essential oil, 63 cases hemoglobine syrup, 15 cases figs, 2 cases raisin and olives, 5 cases cigarettes.

S. S. Bahrein from Aden, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—20 bags coffee, 10 Nos empty wooden casks, 5 bundles 2 bags copper, 21 bags gum myrah, 24 bags brass, 150 packages alkali, 8 packages fishfin, 34 bags garlic, 237 bags gum incense, 12 pieces 20 bundles ivory.

S. S. Noorel Babar from Muscat, Agents Ahmed Shubaby Consul:—914 cases 1,029 bags dates, 388 bage dry datee, 48 cases pomegranates.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 31.

S. S. Chakla, Terry, Karachi, January 22.
S. S. Princess, Lee, Devanport, January 5.
S. S. Warcuta, Duncan, Busreh, January 23.
S. S. Pasha, Oakeshott, Sourabaya, December 29.
S. S. Loyalty, Hooper, Marseilles.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1.

S. S. Dunera, Fysh, Shanghai, etc.

Jan. 31.

S. S. Trikavli, Lee, New York.
S. S. Ganges Maru, Moriye, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Hwan Wu, Cain, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Malta, Dayal, London, etc.
Schooner Vegetable, Webb, Mauritius.
S. S. City of Chester, MacDonald, Rangoon.
S. S. Cassio, Bain, Abadan.

Feb. 1.

S. S. Hungaria, Valcich, Trieste, etc.
S. S. Torilla, Brooa, Busreh.
S. S. Chakdara, Kilpatrick, Busreh.
S. S. Bamora, Maples, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Princess for Hull, etc.
Steamer Warcuta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Iran for Jeddah.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 29th ultimo.

S. S. Princess:—The J. F. Co.'s steamer Princess, 4,793 tons, Captain A. Lee, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Devanport, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 5th ultimo.

S. S. Warcuta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warcuta, 1,488 tons, Captain J. R. Duncan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on the 23rd ultimo.

S. S. Pasha:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Pasha, 3,195 tons, Captain O. A. Oakeshott, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar and coffee and 3 passengers, which port she had left on 29th December.

S. S. Loyalty:—The N. M. Goculdas Co.'s steamer Loyalty, 3,032 tons, Captain G. S. Hooper, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dunera:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dunera, 3,619 tons, Captain R. P. Fysh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Chester:—The City Line steamer City of Chester, 3,520 tons, Captain K. Macdonald, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Cassis:—The W. and A. Graham and Co.'s steamer Cassis, 3,005 tons, Captain J. Bain, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Abadan, with ballast.

S. S. Hungaria:—The Loyd Triestino Co.'s steamer Hungaria, 4,267 tons, Captain A. Valcich, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Trieste via Intermediate Ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Torilla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Torilla, 3,188 tons, Captain G. E. Brook, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain J. Kilpatrick, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bamora, 1,877 tons, Captain G. H. Maples, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

The O. S. K. steamer Peking Maru left Colombo on the 31st January for Bombay and is due here on the 4th February.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Saturday 31st January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK:

A Colobaria	N F	N F	M M & Co
B Dotch Genoa			M Italiana
C K Wakamatsu Maru	Kobe	28-1-20	N Y Kaisha
D E Ischia	Genoa	N F	M Italiana
E Bashayan	N F	J. Mackintosh	& Co
F Saikai Maru	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Sand.kan	P. Gulf	K. N. & Co.
M Purnea	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Kalyan	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Cooeyanna	Busra	31-1-20	M M & Co
P Chakdara	Busra	N F	M M & Co
Q Barnora	Karachi	28-1-20	M M & Co
Q Warooncga	Basra	6-2-20	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL:

Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabar mati			
Nerbvati	N F	1-2-20	K N & Co

MERRWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK:

1 Inverness	Dunkirk	27-1-20	T M & Co
2 Seabridge	Hull	1-2-20	W & A Graham & Co
3 V/D Gennu Maru	Kobe	30-1-20	O S K
7 City of Chester	Rangoon	30-1-20	K N & Co
8 Ganges Maru	Kobe	31-1-20	O S Kaisha
9 Hwah Wu	Cobe	N F	N Y K Isha
10 Clive Ia	Liverpool	31-1-20	W & A G & Co
11/2 Seddah	N F	N F	M & Co
Bahrein	P Gulf		T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK:

1 A. T. Vita	U. Kingdom		M M & Co.
2 Marwada	London	7-2-20	M & Co
3 Nagur	U. Kingdom	28-2-20	T M & Co
4 Huntsend		W N	Graham & Co
5 Quernuba		N F	M M & Co
6 Lanka / Saraswati		N F	R E Cotton
6 Lanka	N F	N F	RE Collin & Co
6 Cutta / Saraswati	Liverpool / N F	27-1-20 / N F	K N & Co / R E Collin & Co
8 City of York	Karachi	31-1-20	J F & Co
10 Torilla	Busra	N F	M M & Co
11 Servania	Antwerp	3-2-20	M M & Co
11 Hungaria	Triest		Lloyd Triestino
12 Sumari Homi	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
12 Garada	Karachi	28-1-20	K N & Co
12 Parvati	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
13 Violet	N F	N F	Do
13 Giovanni	Port Petrazio	27-1-20	King King & Co
15 Banca	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Trogan Prince	N F	30-1-20	T M & Co
17 Chupra	N F	N F	M M & Co
B F Station Duderia	N F	N F	D R I M
B F Station Oz Side.			
S. S. Sy Iya			M M & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Orara	N F	N F	K Dawood Kal
Kowait	N F	N F	T M & Co
H M T Triad		3-2-20	R I M

EXPORTS.

Jan. 31.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Gosno Kabushiki Kaisha; 10,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 9 bales wool, C Chaganmull; 157 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 507 bales cotton fly, Allibhoy Khushal; 130 bales cotton fly, J Narandas.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles:—25 bales cotton waste, 25 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

S. S. Marwada for London:—100 bales hemp Allibhoy Chagla and Co; 14,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 1 bale woollen carpet, C Utamchand.

S. S. Trojan Prince for Antwerp:—10,591 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Nirwana for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 300 bales cotton,

(Continued in column 2.)

SPORTING NEWS

LUCKNOW RACES.

FANCY FAIR WINS CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Cup day drew an enormous attendance. The principal topic was the Civil Service Cup. Symptoms, on his form on the first day and Avanti on the last year's reputation were greatly fancied but so many other hopes turned up that a large body refrained from punting. The uncertainty was decided in a startling fashion when the Maharanee of Cooch Behar's Fancy Fair well-ridden by Debu won the big event after showing surprising form in the run home. It was a day of disappointment for backers starting from opening event in which a rank outsider got first past the post. Subeh Pasha's win in the great Oudh Handicap out of a field of sixteen was another good display of riding. There was noticeable improvement in the working of the electric totalisator over 1,500 tickets being disposed of on the Cup race in a comparatively short space of time.

Details:—

THE MURRAY CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. G. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 9-6, J. E. D. Harrison 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 8-11, Northmore 2
Thakur Sripal Singh and Rajindra Singh's SARFARAZ 9-5, Mason 3

Also ran:—Red Duke 9-9, Miss Twislam 8-0, Mountain Apple 8-0, Submarine II 7-3, Black Friar 7-0, (cd 7-6.).

Betting:—3 to 1 against Sarfaraz, 4 to 1 Red Duke, 5 to 1 Miss Twistum, 6 to 1 Discarded and Mountain Apple, 0 to 1 Tipster, and Submarine II, 20 to 1 Black Friar

The race:—The field raced fairly level until 3 furlongs from home with Discarded on inside and Tipster in a good position. Discarded subsequently made his effort and won a close race by a short head, 4½ lengths between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 30¼ secs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharanee of Cooch Behar's FANCY FAIR, 8-2, Dobie 1
Col. Desaruj Ur's MUNDERAH, 8-2, O'Brien 2
Mr. Galstaun's TOYLENE, 8-4, Stokes 3
Sirdar Sant Singh Chachhi and Mr. Lewis' AVANTI, 9-4, Northmore 4

Also ran: Symptoms 11-5, Little Wonder 8-9, Lower School 7-11, First Love II 7-0, cd. 7-6, Dispute 6-11, cd. 7-0, Esme 6-9, cd. 6-11, Cumri 6-1, cd. 6-7, Hard Up 6-0, cd. 7-0

Betting:—5 to 2 against Symptoms and Avanti, 5 to 1 Munderah and Fancy Fair, 7 to 1 Toylene, 8 to 1 Esme, 15 to 50 the others.

The race:—After some delay at the post the field got away to a splendid start running in the line till well up straight with Fancy Fair, in good place on inside. Fancy Fair drew away hotly pursued by Munderah with Toylene close up. They ran in this order past the grand stand. Fancy Fair leading at a great pace.

Won fine race by ¼ length, 1½ lengths between second and third, ½ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 17 secs

THE AMATEUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Major Luch's CAMBERRA, 11-5, Major Kerans 1
Mr. Tod's VIRGINIAN, 10-7, Owner 2
Mr. Weston Foster's HALF AND HALF, 10-0, Major Leagman 3

Also ran:—Tallyworker 9-0, cd 9-9.

Betting:—Evens against Camberra, 2 to 1 against Half and Half, 3 to 1 Virginian, and 10 to 1 Tallyworker.

The race:—Tallyworker led at great pace in company with Half and Half three furlongs where Camberra drew clear followed by Virginian, won easily by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 51 2/5 secs.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr. Thomas' BEAUVOIR, 9-12, Mason 1
Mr. Fleming's MARY, 9-2, Walker 2
Mr. Toogood's SOUTH STAR, 8-10, J. E. L. Harrison 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on Beauvoir, 5 to 4 against Mary, 5 to 1 South Star,

The race:—Beauvoir cut out running with others close up. Favourite was never seriously challenged and romped home fairly easily won by 2½ lengths. 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 14¼ secs.

THE FOWNE'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Kalicharam's VARLENT, 10-0, Meserjee 1
Major Grant and Mr. Ross Co's GREY BAZ, 8-8, Alford 2
General Raja Sir Hari Singh's GLENCOE, 9-12, Mahon 3

Also ran:—Grey Stone 9-11, Contest 8-13, Vanguard 8-9, Burg 7-8

Betting:—6 to 4 against Glencoe and Vanguard, 7 to 1 Grey Stone, 8 to 1 Contest and Grey Baz. 12 the others.

The race:—Varlet got away long ahead of his field and hugging the rails came out near home. Grey Baz challenged but without success. Won by neck, 4 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 56 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31. Place Rs. 25.

THE GREAT OUDH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mace's SUBEH PASHA, 8-1, J. E. L. Harrison 1
Sirdar Dayal Singh's AXES, 7-0, J. Northmore 2
Mr. Ahmad Sazemy's RANGOON, 8-8, Buckley 3
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's CHESTER, 8-10, Lynch 4

Also ran:—Lighting 10 2, British 10-2, Tankard 9-10, Spark 9-9, Silver Prince 8-7, Charity 8-5, Hyrian 8-1, Paradise 8-3, Brandy II 8-0, Newmarket 7-13, Pharaoh 7-0, Najeed 7-1.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Chester, 3 to 1 Axes and Pharaoh, 4 to 1 Tankard and Charity 5 to 1 Silver Prince, 6 to 1 Rangoon and Subeh Pasha, 10 and 20 the others.

The race:—Another good race in which field held closely together till Subeh Pasha made his effort from rails and resisting off the challenge of Axis, won by a short neck, 1½ length between second and third; ½ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 24½ secs.

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POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT

THE FOURTH DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

POONA, Jan. 30.

Of the dozen bouts programmed for the fourth night at the Championship Boxing Tournament 11 took place. One event in catchweights between Harper of Warwicks and Gunner Warman 18th Brigade R.I.F.A. had to be postponed as Warman had not been warned that his bout was on. The best fights of the evening were those between Williams and Jones in eight weights and Broderick and Chesney among welters. Stevenson and Adlington also wound up evening proceedings with very level contest in which it was toss up as to who would win till the very last blow had been struck.

First round of feather weights set proceedings going. First pair to don Mittens being rifleman Rid a.gh 4th Kings rifles and rifleman Hudson 4th rifles Brigade. Hudson hit rather wildly exposing himself to Ridhalgh everytime they came together. Ridhalgh received verdict on points. Pte. Birmingham 2nd Lancs Fusiliers and Pte. Davies 1st Welsh Fusiliers put up spirited contest in which science was thrown to winds. Birmingham who threw himself on his opponent was able thus to rest. He was given verdict after even fight

In light weights Lce-Corpl Cockrane Lincolns had Lce-Corpl. Craven 4th Rifle Brigade out within 15 seconds from the start. Lce-Corpl. Jones 1st Welsh and Rifleman Williams 3rd Kings' rifles put up an interesting fight Williams using both gloves neatly and having Jones beaten in the last round Referee then stopped the fight and gave William's verdict.

In the next bout Pte. Symons 2nd Duke of Cornwall met Pte Malaughlan 2nd Bedfords and Herts. Extra round had to be allowed when Symons who led on this round only was given eight. Lce-Corpl. Palmer 18th Hussars threw up sponge against Pte. Halsworth 1st Border, second round when his right brow was cut and bled rather freely.

In Welter weights Pte Broderick 2nd South Wales Borders though elderly and greyheaded had Pte. Chesney 1st Argyll and Sutherlands beaten in second round. Chesneys tried to slog his opponent but was soon stopped with straight jabs. Lce-Corpl Haywood 2nd South Wales borders was unable to go on after the first few exchanges in his bout with Pte Harris 2nd Royal Fusiliers and Pte Reece 1st Welsh was knocked out by Sergt Coxall 2nd Beds and Herts in first round. Equally quick work was seen when in the next bout Lce-Corpl Bellinger 2nd Royal Fusiliers put squabbler on Lce-Corpl Sloocmbe 1st Welsh who was brought to boards and courted out in 15 seconds from the start. In the last fight of the evening Pte Stevenson 1st Argylls had better of the first rounds against Rifleman Adlington 3rd Kings' Rifles who did much better in the last round. It was very close and even contest nevertheless Adlington getting award.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Jan, 1920.

Hours of observation taken at 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.868 inches
Temperature of Air	70.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63.6 "
Dew Point	54.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.662 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.6 "
do. do.	60.6 "
Direction of Wind from midnight	N.NW.NNW.
Rate	196 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	31	m 6 46	25 5	m 1 34	21 3
Sun.	Feb 1	m 7 44	25 9	m 2 32	20 8
Mon.	2	m 8 42	25 8	m 3 30	19 8
Tues.	3	m 9 40	25 4	m 4 27	18 2
Wed.	4	m 10 37	24 11	m 5 23	16 10
Thu.	5	m 11 33	24 8	m 6 19	16 5
Fri.	6	m 11 58	25 0	m 7 15	16 1
Sat.	7	m 0 27	25 11	m 8 10	15 9
Sun.	8	m 1 20	26 8	m 9 5	15 8
Mon.	9	m 2 13	27 3	m 9 58	16 2
Tues.	10	m 3 5	27 9	m 10 50	16 8
Wed.	11	m 3 56	28 0	m 11 42	17 2
Thu.	12	m 4 47	27 11	m 0 34	17 6
Fri.	13	m 5 38	27 8	m 1 26	17 8
Sat.	14	m 6 29	27 3	m 2 18	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	31 (Saturday)	—	7h. 14m	—	6h. 31m
Feb	1 (Sunday)	—	7h. 14m	—	6h. 31m.
—	2 (Monday)	—	7h. 15m	—	6h. 32m.
—	3 (Tuesday)	—	7h. 15m	—	6h. 33m.
—	4 (Wednesday)	—	7h. 15m	—	6h. 33m.
Jan	29 (Thursday)	Sunrise	7h. 12m	Sunset	6h. 31m
—	30 (Friday)	—	7h. 13m	—	6h. 32m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	—	4d. 8h.	12.4-0m a.m.
Last Quarter	—	12d. 2h.	10.2-0m a.m.
New Moon	—	20d. 2h.	4.5-0m a.m.
First Quarter	—	27d. 5h.	12.5-0m a.m.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

The total mortality from plague in India during the week ending 17th January 1920 were 4,469 seizures and 3,427 deaths. The provincial figures were Bombay 298, Madras 302, Behar and Orissa 575, the United Provinces 427, Punjab 36, Burma 221, the Central Provinces 660, Mysore State 108, Hyderabad State 647, and Central India 158.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.
Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.
Mails for Mauritius per s.s. Ula via Dhanushkodi closes at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

PIR WADI FAIR.

The annual fair at the Pir Wadi Durgah, Uran, will be held on Wednesday, February 4.

THE YOUNG LIBERALS.

The Young Liberals will meet Mr. G. R. Devdhar, of the Servants of India Society, to-morrow at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, when the immediate problems to be undertaken by them will be discussed.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

We learn that Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama has resigned his place as a delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court and Mr. Cawashaw H. L. Batliwalla, of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., has offered himself as a candidate for the same.

DEATH OF AN OLD JOURNALIST.

We note with regret the death of Mr. Manekji N. Seervai which occurred last week. He was the third son of the late Dr. Nusserwanji Seervai, an honoured physician of the Gaekwad, and the brother of the late Mr. Kharsedji Seervai, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay. The late Mr. Seervai was conducting the "Luxmi," a well know Gujrati illustrated journal for a considerable time. Latterly, he left journalism, entered business and became one of the principal dealers in rubber tyres in Bombay. The deceased was a staunch Freemason far advanced in his craft and well known in Masonic circles. He was Past Master of several Lodges and was himself a founder and promoter of several of the lodges in Bombay and the mofussil, amongst which are Lodge "Deolali", Lodge "Baig-Brown", Mark Lodge "Sampatrao Gaekwar" of Baroda, Lodge "Gaekwar" of Navsari and Lodge "Busrah".

PARSI YOUTH'S TRAGIC DEATH.

FUNERAL ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the early hours of the 29th instant, a Parsi by name Ardeshir Pestonji Kerawala, aged 30, went to a river in Broach to offer prayers. It is reported that his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell in the river. His cap was found floating in the river. His funeral took place the next day just the day he was have been married.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF FISHERWOMAN

The mystery surrounding the death of a fisherwoman, whose dead body was recently found on the beach near Tara, under very suspicious circumstances has not yet been unravelled. The victim was one Auloo, wife of Aleixan.

On Friday the 23rd inst., about 9 p.m., this young woman, who was both hale and strong, proceeded from Santa Cruz to Juvem in the company of other fisherwomen. As they reached a point where the road bifurcates, one branch going to Tara and the other to Danda the party separated, Auloo taking the Tara road by herself while the others went to Danda. This was the point at which Auloo was last seen alive.

Auloo's husband had gone on a long fishing expedition. Her father finding that Auloo had not come home in time and that her arrival was long overdue went out making enquiries. During the search for her, her dead body was found on the beach near Tara with her earrings wrenched off the lobes, and her neck ornaments missing.

Inspector Baldwin of the Bandra Police and Sub-Inspector Pereira of Anderi are making inquiries in this case.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played to-day at the Queen's Road Tennis Courts:—

COURT No. 1.—C. M. E. Warner vs. Rajaram Morarji at 4-15 p.m., followed by A. E. Kibblewhite vs. A. A. Fyzee.

COURT No. 2.—S. Komamura vs. H. Roote at 4-15 p.m., followed by L. C. Parton vs. D. J. Jeejeebhoy.

COURT No. 4.—S. G. Gore vs. E. Annett at 4-15 p.m., followed by C. H. Heselton vs. V. D. Ranga Rao.

COURT No. 5.—H. J. Rahimtoola vs. Syed Hasan at 4-15 p.m., followed by S. Calvacorressi vs. G. Liladhar.

COURT No. 6.—C. Gonsalves vs. V. R. K. Sanghavi at 4-15 p.m., followed by G. Laximidas vs. B. Morarji.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

"STATESMAN'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

"The Statesman" to-day strongly puts forward a proposal that the Victora Memorial should utilised to house the reformed Bengal Legislative Council. Some years ago the paper adocated housing the Imperial Council in the buildings. It says the memorial if employed as a pompous muslim will be a splendid futility. It collections will be of no service to students and they will make futile appeals to the general public. In all probabilities when first curiosity has passed, the memorial will compete with the museum and come off a bad second. Sixty lakhs will have been thrown away on the building which will serve no vital purpose. Opened at the very time when responsible Government will begin in Bengal and in India the memorial will thus link the wonderful reign of Queen Victoria with the commencement of a new era for which her gracious rule was a preparation.

COTTON CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The report of Mr. Noyce, I.C.S., Controller of cotton cloth, is published to-day. It says that the fall in the price of ordinary cloth, which had commenced in September, 1918, immediately after the intention of Government in regard to cloth control was made public, has been accentuated by other factors, namely, the announcement that a tax would be levied on excess profits, the fall in price of raw cotton, the prospects of peace and the diminished purchasing power of the people resulting from the influenza epidemic and the unfavourable agricultural conditions in the various parts of the country. Three weeks after the armistice was signed, the price of cloth touched the lowest point and the Controller's Advisory Committee favoured the indefinite postponement of the manufacture of standard cloth, a decision which was approved by the Government of India. However, from the third week of November onwards the price of cloth again rose steadily, and in response to the requests from Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces more than six hundred bales of imported piecegoods were supplied to the former province, and nearly 250 bales to the latter.

From the third week of December, the rise in price was growing steadily till it reached Rs. 1-15-0 per pound, and requests from several provinces for large supplies of imported goods became rather persistent. It was therefore decided to commence immediately with the manufacture of standard cloth, and to take up the output of five per cent. of the looms monthly in the first instance. The reasonable margin of profit contemplated by the Act, was placed at ten per cent., and calculations were based on the circumstances of a mill working with an average efficiency. From the end of December to the third week in April the price fell steadily and this was due to the presence of standard cloth in the market. On the whole, 145 mills in the British territory came under the operation of the Cotton Cloth Act. The price having reached the lowest point in April rose steadily until August, when it again commenced to fall, and there was a demand for A/12 cloth in the Punjab and adjacent provinces.

The total figure of standard and other cloth amounted to 11,708 bales and the total amount paid to the mills was Rs. 63,13,555. Large as the effect of the operations was, and great as was the benefit conferred on the poorer classes, the indirect effects of the presence of standard cloth in stabilising prices and checking any tendency to profiteer have been equally important. The political effect in one important province has also to be placed to the credit of its operation. If the operations are resumed at any time hereafter, it is advisable to standardise somewhat thicker cloth.

THE NON-BRAHMIN QUESTION.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

At the invitation of his Excellency the Governor, the Conference of Brahmins and non-Brahmins to decide the question of reservation of seats for the non-Brahmins of Madras was resumed to-day at the Government House. No agreement was reached and his Excellency, it is understood, will report to this effect to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

APPOINTED BY GOVT. OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has appointed a committee to advise on the financial relations between the Government of India and local Governments under the Reforms Scheme and more particularly on the question of contributions to be paid by local Governments in aid of the Central Exchequer. This Committee is constituted as follows:—Lord Meston of Agra, President; Mr. Charles Roberts, Lieutenant-Commander E. Hilton Young, M.P., Members; Mr. D. N. Dutt will be Secretary of the Committee.

The terms of reference to the Committee will be to advise on (a) the contributions to be paid by the various provinces to the Central Government for the financial year 1921-22, (b) the grants to be made in the provincial contributions thereafter, with a view to their equitable distribution until there ceases to be an all-India deficit, (c) the future financing of the provincial loan accounts.

The Committee will assemble in Delhi at the beginning of February, 1920, and will endeavour to visit the headquarters of the provinces.

CASUALTY LIST

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

The following names of the British officers appear in the casualty list No. 956, Indian Expeditionary Force:—

Wounded:—Lieut. C. P. Blackett.

In the casualty list No. 928, died of disease for Lieut. W. Walker read Lieut. L. Walker.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

MR. DALAL'S MINORITY REPORT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Indian Currency Committee have issue their report (detailed extracts from which will appear in a subsequent issue) and the following announcement by the Secretary of State regarding their recommendations is published for general information:—

"The Secretary of State for India has considered in consultation with the Governmen of India the majority and minority reports received from the Committee appointed by him under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Babington Smith to advise on the subject of Indian exchange and currency. The majority report, which is signed by the Chairman and all members of Committee except Mr. D. M. Dalal, states as its object the restoration of a stable and automatic system and the maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue.

Recommendations.

2. The fundamental recommendations of report are as follows:—

(a) that the present rupee, unchanged in weight and fineness, should remain unlimited legal tender;

(b) that the rupee should have a fixed exchange value and that this exchange value should be expressed in terms of gold at the rate of one rupee for 11.30016 grains of fine gold, that is, one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign;

(c) that the sovereign which is now rated by law at rupees 15 should be made legal tender in India at the revised ratio of rupees ten to one sovereign;

(d) that the import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control as soon as the change in the statutory ratio has been effected, and that the gold mint at Bombay, should be open for the coinage into sovereigns of gold tendered by public;

(e) that the notification of Government undertaking to give rupees for sovereigns should be withdrawn:

(f) that the prohibition on the private import and export of silver should be removed in due course and that the import duty on silver should be repealed unless the fiscal position demands its retention.

3. These recommendations develop with the necessary modifications required by altered circumstances the principles on which the Indian currency system was establihsed before the war, and are accepted by the Secretary of State in Council as expressing the goal towards which Indian administration, following the previous policy, should now be directed.

4. Under the conditions existing prior to the war sterling and gold were identical standards. The existing disparity has made a choice between these standards necessary, and the Committee's recommendation is in favour of placing the rupee on a gold basis.

5. In recommending a rate, namely that above mentioned, for the exchange value of the rupee the Chairman and majority have taken account of the high range of silver prices and of the importance of safeguarding the convertibility of the Indian note issue by providing so far as possible that the token character of the rupee shall be restored and maintained, *i.e.*, that the Indian Government may be in a position to buy silver for coinage into rupees without loss. They were also impressed by the serious economic and political risks attendant on a further expansion of Indian prices such as must be anticipated from the adoption of a low rate.

The Gold Basis.

6. The arguments advanced in favour of a gold basis and of a high rate of exchange appear to the Secretary of State in Council to be conclusive, and he has decided to take the necessary steps to give immediate effect to the recommendations on these points. Accordingly, the Government of India have today announced that the rate which they will pay for gold tendered to them under the Gold Import Act by private importers will henceforth be fixed at one rupee for 11.30016 grains of fine gold, *i.e.*, Rs. 10 for the gold contents of the sovereign. The consequential changes in the regulations relating to the sale of Council drafts by the Secretary of State in Council and of reverse drafts by the Government of India will be notified separately.

7. The question of the internal ratio presents special difficulties. The Committee recommend the maintenance of gold on a legal tender footing especially in view of possible difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of silver. A fixed ratio must, therefore, be established between the rupee and gold, as used in the internal circulation, either one sovereign for Rs. 15 as at present or one sovereign for Rs. 10 in correspondence with the new exchange ratio. The former alternative would give the sovereign the status of an overvalued token coin, necessitating permanent control over the import of sovereigns and making an open gold mint impossible. The Secretary of State in Council agrees with the Committee that such conditions ought not to be contemplated as a permanent arrangement. On the other hand, the lower ratio cannot be effectively introduced while a great disparity continues to exist between the commercial price of gold in India and the intended Indian mint par of one sovereign for Rs. 10.

8. Present conditions are a product of the war and in some sense artificial. They cannot be immediately remedied without risk of shock to the economic and monetary system in India, and of reaction elsewhere to which India cannot in her own interests be indifferent: a gradual process of rectification and of adjustment to new conditions is required. For some time past action has been taken in India to reduce the premium on gold by regular Government sales of bullion to the public, and this measure will be further developed. It may be expected that in that way a natural adjustment may be effected until the path to legislation is cleared.

9. The Secretary of State has decided, therefore, first, that the import of gold shall continue for the present to be controlled by license under the Gold Import Act, with fixed acquisition rate as mentioned above; second, that meanwhile, periodical sales of gold bullion to the public shall continue; and third, that as a provisional measure during the transition period sovereigns shall remain legal tender at the present ratio of Rs. 15.

Mr. Dalal's Minority Report.

10. In arriving at these decisions the Secretary of State in Council has not failed to give careful consideration to the minority report signed by Mr. D. M. Dalal. Mr. Dalal's main object is the effective restoration and maintenance of the ratio of 15 rupees to a sovereign as a measure both of exchange and of the circulating value of the rupee. In order to secure this he relies upon freedom for the melting and export of rupees and correspondingly to freedom for the import of gold. To meet the possible result in shortage of silver coins he recommends that as long as the New York price of silver remains above 92 cents Government should coin two rupee silver coins of reduced fineness, the coinage of rupees of the present weight and fineness being meanwhile suspended, and only resumed when the price of silver falls to the figure named. He also recommends that sterling drafts on the Secretary of State should be sold only at 1s. 3 29/32d.

11. The Secretary of State in Council satisfied that this programme could not be adopted without untoward consequences. The heavy exports of silver coin to be anticipated under the scheme must threaten not only the whole silver circulation but also the Government reserves of silver coin, and entail the gravest risk of inconvertibility of the Government note issue. The demand for the gold required continually to make this deficiency good must greatly aggravate any strain there may be on the gold stock of the world when the freedom of import is restored. Nor is it safe to assume that these difficulties could be met by issuing new silver coins of inferior fineness; the evidence against the acceptability of an inferior substitute for the present rupee has impressed the majority, and their recommendation on this head is accepted by the Secretary of State as decisive. Mr. Dalal's recommendation in regard to the rate for sterling drafts, if adopted, must produce an immediate crash in exchange bringing unmerited disaster to those who have reasonably relied on some continuity of policy. The only cover which his scheme affords is the export of the country's circulating currency. In any case, even if a return to the pre-war level of exchange could be accomplished without a shock to trade or risk to the Currency system, it would lay India open to a further serious inflation of prices, while the majority's recommendation would tend towards a reduction of general price levels in India.

12. Both during and since the war Indian currency and exchange have presented problems previously unanticipated and more perplexing than any encountered since the decision to close the mints in 1893. But the Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that decisions reached promise an eventual solution, and he desires to express his acknowledgments to the Committee and their Chairman for the ability and thoroughness with which they have explored the issues and have framed their recommendations."

SALE OF GOLD.

The following Press Communiqué has been issued:—

In the Secretary of State's announcement regarding the Currency Committee's recommendations, it has been intimated that, pending the removal of control over the import of gold, the periodical sales of gold to the public will be continued and developed. The Government of India now announce that after the sale of 750,000 tolas on February 5, during the following six months not less than 15 million tolas will be sold. The conditions of sale will be the same as heretofore except that the minimum limit of Rs. 23-14-4 per tola is withdrawn, though Government reserve the right to refuse any tender. The dates of each sale and the amount offered on each occasion will, as usual, be announced by the Controller of Currency from time to time.

RATES FOR COUNCIL DRAFTS.

A communiqué, dated 2nd February, from Delhi says:—

The acquisition rate for gold imported under license into India, which has hitherto been subject to variation notified from time to time, has now, in accordance with the Secretary of State for India's separate announcement published to-day relating to the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee, been fixed and the following fixed rates will apply to transactions on and after Monday, the 2nd February, namely, ten rupees for each sovereign tendered for import or one rupee for 11.30016 grains of fine gold.

2. Council drafts will continue to be offered at the Secretary of State's discretion for weekly sale at the Bank of England by competitive tenders. The rate for deferred telegraphic transfers and Bills will until further notice rank for allotment with tenders at one-sixteenth of a penny higher for immediate telegraphic transfers. No announcement will be made of the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted, and the Secretary of State in Council reserves the right of rejecting the whole or part of any tender. In accordance with the Committee's recommendations the Government of India will, when occasion requires, offer for sale stated weekly amounts of sterling reverse drafts on the Secretary of State (including immediate telegraphic transfers). The rates for immediate telegraphic transfers on London will be announced on each occasion by the Controller of Currency and will be based on the sterling equivalent of the price of 11.30016 grains fine gold as measured by the prevailing sterling dollar exchange, less a deduction representing the charge of remitting gold. The rate for deferred drafts on London will until further notice be one-sixteenth of a penny higher than the immediate rate, as at present.

3. The Finance Department notification No. 4071, dated the 11th September, 1897, providing for the issue of rupees at the Reserve Treasuries in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in exchange for sovereigns and half sovereigns, at the rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. 7½ respectively, is cancelled. Notification No. 6908-A, dated the 11th December, 1906, regarding the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns at the Mints is also cancelled.

4. The existing prohibition on the import of silver is cancelled, and the import duty of 4 annas an ounce is abolished. The prohibition on the export of silver remains.

5. The notifications under the Defence of India Act prohibiting the use of gold and silver coin otherwise than as currency, or dealing therein at a premium are can-

ALI BROTHERS IN LUCKNOW.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF KHILAFAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

A monster meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held at Raifashiam on 27th to welcome Ali Brothers. D. R. Ohdedar who presided paid a glowing tribute to the brothers. Mr. Shaukat Ali in rising to acknowledge saluted the audience in the Hindu mode of salutation. This created impression on the huke assembly. Mr. Mahomadali spoke at length on the Khilafat dwelling on its religious aspect. He said he was not a mutineer or fomentor of public disorder, but he would not be true to his God were he not to ventilate the feelings of Moslems upon the Khilafat question and do his best to avert disaster.

In the course of his speech on hearing Azar the Ali brothers left the platform to join in mughrab prayer. On resuming Mr. Mohamedalli referred to the advice of his well meaning friends to refrain from public activities so as to avoid the probability of being put into incarceration again. As a human being he naturally desired to enjoy the company of his children and his wife and to sit at the adorable gate of his mother, but his conscience would not allow all this so long as the storm which was corroding his heart was not taken out, so long as disaster that was looming large on the horizon of the Moslem world was not averted. He had a duty by Government no doubt, but he had also duty by God, the Governor of all Government.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RICE MILLOWNERS AND MEN.

ARBITRATORS' AWARD ACCEPTED

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

The award of the arbitrafors in the dispute between the rice millowners and millhands states that in view of the great increase in the cost of living the arbitrators consider the following increase, justified and should be given, in all monthly wages:—

Present pay.	Increase recommended.
Rs. 20 and under	50 per cent.
Rs. 30 and under	40 per cent.
Rs. 50 and under	30 per cent.
Rs. 51 and above	25 per cent.

Increases to take effect from 1st January. The arbitrators do not consider the claim for bonus of one month's pay to be justified, but in view of the dearness of living throughout the past year they consider that as a special concession bonus equivalent to one month's pay should be granted for 1919, but the claim for bonus for 1917 and 1918 should not be granted. The working hours are not to be reduced as the arbitrators state they are satisfied that the actual working hours do not exceed nine or 10 hours. The award is given on the understanding that the present forecast arrangements are maintained.

Sundays, Ramzan Id and Sakra Id are to be holidays. Overtime allowance proportionate to pay should be given for Sundays, and the men who may have been dismissed owing to having taken part in the agitation should be reinstated. It is stated that these terms have been accepted by the men's spokesman, Mr. Abdul Bari Chowdhry.

ANOTHER URDU WEEKLY IN ALLAHABAD.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The decision of the U. P. Council to build a New Council Chamber at Lucknow has strengthened the public suspicions that Lucknow will soon be made the capital of these provinces. It is believed that this is the first step to a formal transfer of capital from Allahabad. There have been strong feelings between Oudh and Agra for many years in the past, so the fresh favour to the former has created quite a commotion in the latter. "The Leader" says that it would be necessary to start agitation for Home Rule for Agra.

Allahabad will shortly have another Urdu Daily "Khilafat." Declaration has ben filed in the District Magistrate's court.

Although January is verging on its close the report of the Director of public Instructions for the year 1918-19 has not been issued to the public. However, the review of the report which has been just published is sad and disappointing reading. In the year under review the number of full primary schools and of preparatory schools for boys increased by 450 and 144 respectively and the total number of schools rose by 17,320, but the number of boys reading in the upper primary classes fell by 83. Again the percentage rate of increase in school enrolment fell from little under three in the previous year to 2.6 in the year of the report. The Primary Education Act was passed last year empowering Municipal Boards and introducing free and compulsory education that has not been in force still. The drawing up of necessary rules under the Act remains to be done, while the whole world has acknowledged it to be the duty of the state to make provision for education of people. We still find Sir Harcourt Butlers' Government stating for obvious financial reasons Government can not at present under take general subvention for spread of compulsory education."

The total number of secondary schools of all kinds was only 19 in the year of report and there has actually been decrease of 1956 in the number of Indian boys reading in secondary English schools and of 184 in vernacular middle schools. This is attributed to the prevalence of influenza. Improvement in the quality of instruction imparted is considered to be an urgent necessity and therefore the most pressing problem of Indian secondary education is better training of the teacher to this end.

Another training college is to be opened in these provinces. Arrangements are to be made to increase the supply of trained vernacular teachers by increasing the number of normal section of training classes and emoluments of teachers' are to be increased. There was slight decrease in the number of students in colleges also. The result is attributed to influenza and economic causes. The Government says that the changed economic conditions have made themselves felt in aided colleges with special severity. Teachers in these colleges have suffered severely from the rise in prices. Government is going to pay larger grants in aid to private colleges to enable them to pay higher salaries to the teaching staff. The progress of female education is equally halting and disappointing.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

STRONG MONARCHIST MAJORITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 0.45 a.m., Jan. 31.

BERLIN.—A message from Budapest states that the Christian Socialists and Peasants' Party, which advocated the re-establishment of Monarchy have secured an overwhelming majority in the Hungarian elections, largely owing to the Social Democrats' and Radicals' abstaining. The National assembly will decide who will be the future Monarch. It is believed that Prince Otto, the eldest son of Emperor Karl, will be chosen.

BEGUM F. RAHAMIN'S MUSICALE.

A SUCCESSFUL EVENING.

Begum Fyzee-Rahamin's Musicale on Thursday at Mrs. Judah's was of unusual interest. An excellent programme of classical Indian and European Music was gone through. Mrs. Murray's beautiful singing was a rare treat. Miss Hayeem's violin was much appreciated. Begum F. Rahamin and Mrs. Cama sang Indian songs. Mrs. Duff gave piano solos. Mrs. Duff sang English songs and Khan Bahadur Pudumji conducted his orchestra.

Among the forty guests assembled were Her Highness the Nawab Begum-aheba of Janjira. Mr. and Mrs. Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Varjiwardas. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. and the Misses Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Kanga, Mr. Mrs. and Misses Pudumji, Mrs. Mehta and others.

The next Musicale takes place on Wednesday the 4th February, at 5 p.m. Mrs. Judah has once more come forward to lend her handsome rooms and to act as hostess. The Company dispersed at 7 after tea.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

A Press Communique states:—

The Government of India will be prepared to allot Reverse Councils up to £2,000,000 on Thursday the 5th February 1920. The rate at which these will be allotted will be announced on Wednesday the 4th February 1920.

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Tickets may be had of Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, Barrister-at-Law, Joshi House, Cumballa Hill. Telephone No. 4407. As there has already been a great demand for them, applications for tickets should be made without delay.

Other tickets at Rs. 3 will be available at the Booking Office of the Theatre on the day of the performance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 2, 1920.

MR. HORNIMAN.

We are surprised that the passport authorities in Britain have refused Mr. Horniman's application for his passport for proceeding to India. The decision is, however, not due to the whim of the possport authorities, because it is the India Office that has induced them to refuse it, but Mr. Montagu, disowning responsibility for the action, has written to Mr. Horniman saying that the matter rested entirely in the discretion of Sir George Lloyd. The order of deportation was issued by the Government of Sir George Lloyd, and it is only natural that everything relating to that order should be left to the Bombay Government. Our own information was that Mr. Montagu personally would not stand in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India and we expected the Government of Bombay to take a decision that was fair and just. Our expectations have been falsified, and the public will, we feel sure, share with us the feelings of pain and astonishment caused by the inaction of Sir George Lloyd's Government. As Mr. Montagu has left the matter to the judgment of Sir George Lloyd, we trust no time will be lost by him in taking the right course and declaring that the refusal of passports is a proceeding which he is not prepared to support. We have, in discussing the action of the India Office against Mr. Horniman, to refrain from expressing all the feelings excited by this policy of long-drawn opposition, and we shall content ourselves with restating the case and leaving the matter, for the present, to the judgment of Sir George Lloyd.

More than nine months have passed since deportation of Mr Horniman in the interests of "public safety", under the cover of a war-measure. Morally, the measure became obsolete with the conclusion of hostilities, but the Government of Bombay resorted to it in deporting Mr. Horniman, and refusing him a trial on specific grounds which he demanded. The vagaries of the Defence Act enabled Government to take action against him without the shadow of a definite charge. Happily for us and Mr. Horniman, the allegations against Mr. Horniman were not kept secret. In his Budget speech in Parliament Mr. Montagu disclosed the reasons for which Mr. Horniman was deported. The action taken by the authorities was of extreme severity, but the grounds formulated by them and supplied to Mr. Montagu were correspondingly serious. On April 5, the Delhi correspondent of "The Chronicle" wired to us a description of the shooting of crowds by the military. He, after visiting the scene of shooting, added that there were evidences to show that some of the soldiers had used soft-nosed bullets. On April 16, the Government of India published a contradiction of the report and said that action against "The Chronicle" was under consideration. The report was published and it let loose the machinery of punishment; the communique, however, admitted that "it is possible that some of the bullets fired by the troops should have flattened themselves or mushroomed on striking the masonry and irongates at short-range." Our Delhi correspondent immediately sent an express telegram withdrawing the reference to soft-nosed bullets. Here again was the play of mystery and misfortune; the telegram was suppressed by some authority whom it was possible for Government to trace. On April, 29, three days after the deportation and other orders were issued, the office received by post a copy of the express telegram sent by our Delhi correspondent admitting his error. The correspondent wrote to us of seven telegrams he sent, but six of them, vitally connected with the allegation and expressing its withdrawal, had been suppressed. Thus, the offending telegram found its way to Bombay, its repudiation was intercepted and suppressed. And it was the evidence of mushroom-flattening, which the Government of India accepted as possible, which led our correspondent to make his mistake. We published his statement which said: "It was a bona fide mistake largely helped by a number of misleading pieces of evidence," which, we repeat, the communique admitted as possibly existing. We need not dwell on the mystery of the lost messages. Nor need we reconstruct from the sensational and violent incidents of April last, the situation of terror which was developing and the sequel which proved that truth was stranger than fiction. For worse things than the use of soft-nosed bullets, official credit has suffered irreparable damage. However that may be, the authorities who were in the last resort responsible for "The Chronicle," cabled to Mr Montagu explaining the circumstances in extenuation of the error, and expressing their regret for the appearance of the message and the absence of the contradiction.

The second allegation preferred by Mr. Montagu, no doubt on information supplied to him, was that "the paper was distributed free to British troops in Bombay hoping to excite insubordination." The statement was absolutely false, and again Mr. Horniman challenged the authorities to produce proofs. The allegation could only excite melancholy mirth that the authorities should have considered the paper a potent messenger of mutiny. Knowing as we do Mr. Horniman's views on subjects of the kind, it strikes us as supremely egregious that a story should have developed with him as inciter! All that we can say is that the charge is entirely untrue and constitutes an insult to Mr. Horniman, which Mr. Montagu unwillingly made and omitted to withdraw. It belongs to the long legend of cock and bull stories with which his stalwart independenc and hatred of hypocrisy and half-measures, happened to be surrounded, through the good offices of people whom it is not necessary to specify. We have no doubt in saying that, after demonstrating the falsity of the allegations and fixing the amount of his delinquencies, Mr. Horniman was entitled to receive the liberty of his person and profession. Material harm has been done to him through the implacable severity with which he was treated in circumstances which, as the public recall, demanded considerateness. Every day of his enforced separation from India, represents a measure of added injury, which is out of all proportion even to the supposed enormity of his misdeeds. Mr. Gandhi declared that the treatment meted out to him was vindictive in its nature. Now, through the exercise of wise-drawn ingenuity, it is the Passport office which is the obstacle. Mr. Horniman's order bade him leave British India by a particular steamer. It was expected that his right of re-entry would be effectuated by the application of the Royal Clemency which promised the cancellation of restrictive orders. The Bombay Government communique released all British Indian subjects whose liberties had been restricted under the Defence Act; in the case of Mr. Horniman it was not necessary, as his return was not forbidden by the order. It is prevented by the manipulation of passports and apparently by the rotation of responsibility. It would be unworthy of any Government to oppose the return of a man so situated, whether on considerations of smouldering distrust, dislike, timidity or intolerance. He is a publicist of commanding influence, and acceptance, and it would be un-British to look upon him as an offence and a menace in a country aspiring towards free institutions and personal liberty. It is ridiculous to look upon him as a subverter of the British Empire; both the British Empire and the cause of freedom are strong enough to withstand the work of a fearless publicist. The authorities are absolutely unjustified in prolonging their policy of keeping him at arm's length and shying at the prospect of an independent publicist working for Home Rule. Now where is the obstacle to his return? Our cable makes it explicit, as also does Mr. Montagu's assurance of benevolent neutrality to Mr. Horniman, that it is the Government of Bombay who should ask the India Office not to trip him with the question of passports. The opposition of the Government of Bombay, either active or passive, imposes a restraint on Mr. Horniman's freedom, which is wrong and unworthy in the time and manner of its application. We ask Sir George Lloyd to remember that Bombay has learnt to expect from him a measure of courage and justice strong enough to overbear pettifogging counsel. He has nothing to lose, but everything to gain by the award of equal justice to all, without submitting to interested or pusillanimous advice. To simplify the cause of "public safety," by putting indirect obstacles in the way of independent public life, would be a wrong beginning at the present time. Sir George Lloyd, on whom Mr. Montagu leaves the responsibility, should rise above petty traditional considerations, and invite the work of independent publicists: it is possible—and we hope this is so—that he has not positively opposed Mr. Horniman's return. His inaction is, perhaps, construed as opposition. It is for him, with the courage and distinction of British upbringing, to court the work of publicists and critics without nervousness or prejudice. If he does it, he will have back in Bombay a vigorous and strong public worker and a supporter of just and humane causes, and Bombay will have—Mr. Horniman.

THE STRIKE.

The continuance of the great mill strike, after the announcement of the "concessions" on behalf of the millowners, has been most unfortunate. We have repeatedly appealed to the strikers to resume work. We have done so not because we consider that the demands of the strikers have been adequately satisfied, but on the ground that the spirit of compromise displayed by the millowners altered the situation so far as to necessitate resumption of work by the strikers without yielding one jot or tittle of their demands. The decision to reduce the hours of work was in itself a most praiseworthy one and we readily acknowledged the foresight which prompted it. But we made it quite clear that so far as other demands of the strikers were concerned, especially the demand regarding the wages, the attitude of the millowners was anything but generous. We think it is necessary to recall what we said:

> We have emphasised on previous occasions that the demands of the strikers are all as modest as they are just and we repeat to-day that these demands must be satisfied fully—and very soon. But the immediate practical issue before us to-day is the imperative need of ending the strike which is at once a menace to the peace and health of the City and to the interests of the workers and the employers alike. And experience everywhere has shown that in disputes like this the ending of the strike is merely a prelude to a more satisfactory and equitable but subsequent settlement and that the strike itself ends upon a compromise enabling each party to claim the "victory." It is from this point of view, and not on the merits of the demands of the workers, that we earnestly trust the strikers will resume work as soon as the terms of the settlement are announced.

We repeat to-day that, on the considerations urged above, the strike must end at once. And we repeat, again, to-day that the demand of the strikers in regard to wages has not been adequately met. The strikers have adopted a mistaken attitude in refusing to return to work and then to reopen negotiations for a satisfactory adjustment of wages to prices—an adjustment which must take place at once if the workers are to have a living wage. The public have a right to ask the strikers to resume work but it is neither fair nor right to say that the "concessions" given by the millowners are generous and that the strikers are ungrateful because they do not accept them in a spirit of thankfulness. On the other hand, the strikers have shown a spirit of compromise by agreeing, in the case of piece workers, to a 40 per cent. increase instead of the 50 per cent. as originally demanded. All they now ask for is that the fixed pay workers should also get a 40 per cent. increase instead of a 20 per cent. increase as given. On behalf of the millowners it is contended that the difference is based on the consideration that the piece-workers would earn proportionately less in a day of 10 hours and that the higher percentage of increment would merely equalise the advantage to both classes of workers. Now, we do not, for the present, wish to question the reasoning of the millowners in this respect. All that we wish to urge is that the fixed pay workers are in need of specially favourable treatment for this simple reason that they are generally paid a very low wage—a wage so low that even an increase of twenty per cent. in addition to the existing 35 per cent. will not make it a living wage. And what the strikers demand is a living wage for every worker—a demand which no reasonable man will regard as extravagant. The onus lies on the millowners to prove that the twenty per cent. increase will enable the average fixed pay worker to keep the wolf from the door in these days. The argument that to give a higher percentage of increase to fixed pay workers than to the piece-workers will be unfair has no relevance for the obvious reason that an average piece worker actually draws a higher wage than the average fixed pay worker. The "concession" given by the millowners has, in fact, failed to give relief to the class of workers who need it the most. The public is entitled to ask the strikers to resume work at once. But will it be fair, on its part, to forget that the fixed pay worker has a genuine and crying grievance which must be redressed as soon as the strike ends, if not before that? We earnestly trust the inopportune, ill-judged and ill-conceived threat of the Millowners' Association regarding the postponement of the payment of the bonus does not indicate a refusal on their part to consider the still unredressed grievances of the strikers—such as the urgency of a living wage for the fixed pay worker—with care and sympathy. For the rest, we have appealed to the strikers to resume work on the ground we have recalled above. We appeal to them again to-day, assuring them, so far as we can do so, that no efforts will be spared by their friends, after the strike, to see to it that all their demands, which are just and modest, are fully and adequately satisfied.

Notes of the Day.

Meagre and Clumsy.

The Viceroy's address failed to reach the usual standard of speeches which his Excellency is accustomed to deliver in the Council. We welcome the tolerable dimensions to which the speech was reduced, but it was a *re hauffe* of his old speeches with a few personal explanations thrown in. Almost all the standing topics of discussion in India, with the exception of the Punjab, on which his Excellency dwelt last September, came in for jaded repetition, and the advantage of comparative brevity was more than counterbalanced by clumsy meagreness. The classical allusion this time went in favour of the three gentlemen selected for special appreciation in connection with the reforms, the clamour for their services taking the form of Homeric contests between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. In conception and phraseology the tributes were a little too grandiose for the comfort of the gentlemen whose undoubted abilities his Excellency praised. However that may be, and it is a question of taste and the sense of proportion, Lord Chelmsford had another anecdotal digression, which calls for a word of comment. A due sense of tact should have made Lord Chelmsford refer to Sir Sankaran Nair's appointment in the India Council in a way different from that chosen by his Excellency. If Lord Chelmsford had in a sentence remarked that Sir Sankaran Nair was appointed with his commendation and goodwill, he could have accomplished his purpose well enough and refuted the inferences made by the public.

How It Came About.

His Excellency found another peg on which to hang his story, and the peg was Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. Consultation of the Viceroy and his concurrence are not necessary for the appointment of a member in the India Council, because by law, "the right of filling any vacancy in the Council shall be vested in the Secretary of State." His Excellency, we are told, gave cordial concurrence to the benefit of Sir Sankaran Nair, but we have good grounds for saying that the appointment was pressed on him and he accepted it at personal sacrifice. Apart from the influence of Lord Chelmsford's concurrence, we would like to know how it was that his Excellency came to prefer that he had, just then, heard the story from the lips of Mr. Basu. At the time of the appointment, Lord Chelmsford was in the vicinity of Calcutta, and how he escaped seeing the comments of the local press, it is hard to understand. It is well known that public criticisms are, especially on such occasions, placed before the Viceroy, by his private staff, even if his Excellency is too busy to read the papers. When Sir Sankaran Nair was appointed, the "Englishman" roundly abused him and Mr. Montagu. We reproduce below the concluding comments of the "Englishman" from a bold-type note of extra vituperation:—

> He resigned and went to England where he has been indulging in a good deal of open misrepresentation regarding British rule in a London paper. Obviously, then, he was the most suitable person Mr. Montagu could find to ginger up things in London now that the Rules under the India Act are to be formed. *His appointment to the Indian Council is thus not only objectionable because of the extreme nature of his views, but is also an affront to the Viceroy's Council. But Mr. Montagu is never happier than when he is pinpricking that body in his own delightful Semitic manner.* (Italics ours).

Thus it was the "Englishman" that described the appointment as a snub to Simla and as one of the Semitic entertainments of Mr. Montagu. The criticism of the appointment and the insult to Mr. Montagu, were given under the nose of his Excellency. Hence to cite Mr. Bhupendranath Basu as the repeater of a waggish tale—which is not exactly a piece of fiction imported by Mr. Basu—and to demolish it as an incredible canard, was a little incongruous. Lord Chelmsford was, perhaps absent-minded, but his indignant surprise over the story suited neither the Viceroy nor the authority he quoted.

EX-KAISER'S LAMENT.

"PEOPLE DECEIVED AND DESERTED ME."

HIS CONCERN ABOUT "UNCERTAIN FUTURE".

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

A Hague telegram to the "Daily Mail" says:—The "Berliner Zeitung" publishes a remarkable letter from the ex-Kaiser to his bosom friend Prince Forstenbug on January 2, in which he says:—"I never want to return to Germany. The sight of the people's collapse through their own fault would be painful. I have also a feeling that they deceived and deserted me. I suffer physically more than spiritually because of the uncertain future. Since Nicholas' tragic death by murderers' bullets, the monarchical solidarity has disappeared from the world. Others perhaps hope to secure their throne by leaving me to my fate."

PLIGHT OF CROWN PRINCE.

The letter mentiors that the Crown Prince keeps begging for increased allowance, because everything is so dear. His father has advised him to go to Moravia and live cheaply.

RETENTION OF EX-KAISER IN HOLLAND.

ALLIES TO ASK DUTCH GOVT. FOR GUARANTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 1.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Allies are going to ask the Dutch Government whether it is prepared to guarantee that it can retain the ex-Kaiser in Holland permanently.

DISPOSAL OF PRUSSIAN CROWN PROPERTY.

TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN STATE AND ROYAL HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 1.

BERLIN.—It is semi-officially stated that the Prussian Crown property will be divided between the State and the Royal House, so that the properties shall not be broken up wantonly, and artistic and historical treasures shall be preserved intact. Payment of ten million marks annually to the Crown and a revenue of two-and-half million thalers gold from the entailed estates will cease, and a hundred million marks will be assigned towards the payment of the royal taxation to the 1st of October, 1930.

GENERAL TOWNSHEAD.

WHY HE WAS NOT RE-EMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 1.

"Truth" says that Genl. Townshend was not re-employer, because responsible officers of the General Staff are a unanimously agreed that he ought to have attempted to cut his way out of Kut on March 9th, 1916, when Genl. Aylmer's relief force was within easy artillery range.

SCIENTISTS ON THE WIRELESS MYSTERY.

SOUNDS DUE TO SOLAR AND MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Scientists are sceptical regarding the suggestion in the "Daily Mail" that other planets are attempting to communicate with the earth by wireless, and generally attribute the mysterious sounds to solar and magnetic disturbances.

PROPOSED P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

PROSPECTUS POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

It is authoritatively announced that the prospectus of the P. and O. Banking Corporation of which Lord Inchcape is the Chairman has been postponed until April at the request of Lord Chamberlain that the new issues should be held over until Government bonds are out of the way. The P. and O. Company, also the Lloyds Bank, the London County and Westminster Bank and the National Provincial Bank are participating in the issue with certain preference in favour of the stock-holders in the first-named company. The head-offices will be in London. It is intended gradually to open business at ports where P. and O. and the Allies operate in the East and Australia and elsewhere. The authorised capital will be five millions sterling with two millions paid up. The bank will offer increased facilities for British trade all over the world.

LETTS CAPTURE GUZNY.

BOLSHEVIK DETACHMENTS ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

A Lettish official communiqué says:—The Letts have captured Guzny, the last East Lettish town, held by the Bolshevists, taking 2,000 prisoners and much booty. The Bolshevists are retreating on the entire front, and many enemy detachments have been annihilated. The Letts have reached the Lett-Russian Frontier in many places.

MESSRS. R. MACDONALD AND C. R. BUXTON.

REFUSED PASSPORTS TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 1.

After a full consideration by Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Nitti and M. Millerand, the Government has refused Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Charles Roden Buxton passports to go to Russia as part of the delegation appointed by the Berne International Socialist Congress.

JAPANESE REPULSE BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent, wiring on January 24, said that the Minister of War had announced that Bolsheviks had repeatedly attacked the area guarded by the Japanese and the latter, who wer engaged in purely defensive operations, have easily repulsed the Bolsheviks.

JUGO-SLAVS AND ALLIED ULTIMATUM.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

PARIS.—The Jugo-Slavs' reply to the Allied ultimatum has arrived. It is understood to be tantamount to a refusal of the Council' proposals but proposes a compromise.

HUNGARY AND PEACE TERMS.

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 1.

PARIS.—The Hungarian Peace Delegation has asked for an extension of time until February 12 to reply to the Allies' peace terms.

FLIGHT FROM LONDON TO CAPE.

ATTEMPTS COMMENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

Attempts are now being made to carry out a flight from London to the Cape via Cairo. The first machine, a Vickers Vimy, has reached south of France and is proceeding to Egypt. The second, an Airco, will start immediately, while third manned by the South Africans will probably leave next week.

SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN GENOA NEXT JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

PARIS.—The International Labour Bureau has arranged for the Seamen's Conference to be held in Genoa in June. It will consider the question of working hours, control of contracts, and wages, excluding the question of international minimum wage and work of children under 14 years.

BREAK-UP OF ITALIAN RY. STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 1.

ROME.—The Italian railway strike has been broken. Fifty-eight per cent of trains are running, and strikers generally are eager to return. There have been numerous attempts at sabotage, but no serious damage has been done.

"SAVIOUR OF INDIA"!

O'DWYER FOR VICEROYALTY.

"MORNING POST'S" RECOMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 1.

The "Morning Post" severely criticises the release of agitators on the eve of the National Congress in Amritsar which it says was victory for anarchy over law and of the enemies over the British Empire and India. The paper says that it remains to be seen whether the Indian Government will obey the behests of agitators and censure or recall Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Genl. Dyer and declares that Sir Michael O'Dwyer saved India for the Empire during the war and the white population of Northern India after the war, and adds that he ought now to be ruling India instead of being publicly threatened with impeachment by conspirators whom he arrested.

MR. MONTAGU.

ADVISED TO TAKE LONG REST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

Mr. Montagu is entering the nursing home in London prior to proceeding to the coast to recuperate. There are no serious symptoms but doctors have ordered a long rest.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

HOW TO ESTABLISH FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS' STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have issued a statement deploring the dangerous conditions existing in the country through oppression and ill-advised curtailment of national liberties. The Bishops declare that the one true way of establishing friendly relations between England and Ireland is to allow undivided Ireland to choose her own form of Government. The Bishops ask the people to combine to abstain from deeds of bloodshed and prevent crime.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON SERGT SULLIVAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

Another attempt has been made to murder Sergeant Sullivan. Shots were fired at the carriage of the train in which he was travelling to Tralee but missed.

"THE NEW ERA"?

MR. HORNIMAN REFUSED PASSPORT.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S OPPORTUNITY.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES TO BE FILED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The passport authorities have refused Mr. Horniman's application for a passport after referring to the India Office.

Mr. Montagu informed Mr. Horniman by a letter that the matter was entirely in the discretion of Sir George Lloyd.

"India" says:—"Mr. Montagu's attitude is hardly creditable. He made himself responsible before Parliament for the infamous charges which he has known for a long time to be untrue but maintains silence in the face of the grave charge of having misled Parliament. The matter affects Mr. Montagu's personal honour."

Meanwhile, says "India" "Mr. Horniman for nine months was cut off from the means of livelihood. Material damage was thus done to a man falsely charged. That no opportunity was given to defend himself must be considered as well as moral injury. Neither is it a matter Mr. Montagu can afford to ignore."

The statement that the Privy Council dismissed the petition is incorrect. It was not referred to the Judicial Committee on technical grounds. Mr. Horniman will now file a suit of damages before the King's Bench

(Continued from Column 6.)

Chowpatti workshop of Messrs. A. Hyland Limited struck work on Saturday, demanding an increase of salary, one month's bonus and reduction of working hours.

The employees of the Dadar workshop of the Tramway Company, who had returned to wor after an announcement of concessions, agai met on strike on Friday. They held a meeting at Wadala on Saturday morning, whe they resolved not to resume work until their demands were granted.

Another meeting of mill operatives was held at Worli on Saturday, when resolutions we passed asking for the payment of Decembe salary, bonus and part of the strike pay.

DUTY OF MILLOWNERS.

DEAD LOCK INTOLERABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have failed to persuade the men to return to work. No explanatory circular can convince them that the terms are reasonable. Starvation may compel the men to submit. But it is not right to starve men into submission. On the other hand there is the risk that starvation may lead to desperation and disorder. The prolonged strike can be ended at once if the Millowners concede 40 per cent increment all round. The piece-workers are not asking for anything more than is given to time-workers. Therefore, why draw a distinction which is suspected as strike-breaker. If the Millowners are not inclined to concede this even to purchase peace for the City and the goodwill of the operatives, perhaps they will promise that so far as the demands are not granted, they will ask His Excellency the Governor to appoint a small Committee of five consisting of two representatives of the Millowners, and two representatives of the Mill-workers to be presided over by some one unconnected with the mill-industry either as holder to ensure absolute impartiality. I do not know how far this will satisfy the men, but this deadlock is no longer tolerable.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacdy, Jan. 30.

POSTPONEMENT OF BONUS.

IRRITATING THE MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret that the Millowners' Association has been so unwise us to issue notices postponing the grant of bonus for another month. This is sure to irritate the men. It is not in accordance with the settlement upon which I advised the men to resume work. If it is not forthwith withdrawn I can no longer join any one in advising the men to resume work. I consented to the Settlement Committee's circular without any knowledge of this alteration in the terms of settlement; but in view of this alteration I must withdraw my appeal to the men to resume. They may do what they please, of course, on their own responsibility. —Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacdy, Jan. 31.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPRESENTATIVE LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

JOHANNESBURG.—A representative of the British Indians in the Transvaal has started for England to submit to Mr. Montagu a statement of grievances of Indians in South Africa. Subsequently, the representative will proceed to India to draw attention to the position of [illegible] in the Transvaal.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Peaceful Demonstrations.

INDO-CHINA MILL MEN REJOIN.

Appeal to others to Resume work.

CRESCENT MILL MEN'S MEETING.

The strike situation presented no fresh features on Sunday. There were one or two big demonstrations which however were of a peaceful nature. On Saturday morning the operatives of the Currimbhoy Mill group collected in large numbers to the extent of some 15,000 in front of the Crescent Mill and there demanded their pay for December and the bonus. But as there were no authorities there to answer to these demands the men went away and determined to hold a meeting at the Grant Road cemetery, *Kabarustan* as it is called on Sunday. They collected there on Sunday morning in very large numbers, but were dispersed afterwards by the police.

The efforts of many leaders of the men to join their work were to some extent successful on Sunday, and the hope is entertained that their example would be followed by others.

Indo-China Mill.

The Indo-China Mill on the New Sewree Road managed to get the couple of hundred men, who had collected in front of it, to go to their work, and the mill was started, with the result that the number was added to constantly, until they totalled 600 operatives by noon. The mill authorities took the precaution of keeping these men on the mill premises the whole time, until the close, lest they should be intimidated, or persuaded to leave their work by the men of the other mills.

Men Dispersed.

The men who had met at the *Kabarustan* on Sunday morning, after being dispersed by the police again got together about Fergusson Road, near the Crescent Mill. But the police again dispersed them. In these demonstrations Mahomedan operatives who had so far not taken a prominent part, were more conspicuous.

Appeal to Resume Work.

Near the Social Service League Office at DeLisle Road a notice was posted on the walls entreating the men to go to work. The following are the points to which special attention was drawn:

(1) The working hours are reduced from 12 to 10; do go to work on Monday. (2) The recess has been increased from half-an-hour to one hour; do go to work. (3) Fifty-five per cent of the increase has been given to the fixed wage earner, besides the reduction of hours; do go to work. (4) Seventy-five per cent increase has been given to piece-workers, besides the reduction in working hours; do go to work. (5) The epidemic and death-rate are increasing every day on account of the strike; do go to work. (6) The strikers' wives and children are starving; do go to work. (7) Lok. Tilak, "The Sandesh", "The Chronicle", Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Barrister Baptista have recommended; do go to work.

Other Strikes.

Three or four hundred men in Messrs. H. I. Dixon & Co's workshop at Mazagon went out on Saturday. They wanted 35 per cent increase in allowance and the same increase in their pay as granted by the P. and O. Company.

Two hundred men in A. Hyland's workshop at Chowpatty also struck work on Saturday demanding 25 per cent increase in their wages, one pay as bonus, and working hours to be reduced from nine to eight.

Drainage Dept Men rejoin.

The Drainage Department men of the Municipality have rejoined on an assurance of an increase in their wages being given.

POSTMEN'S MEETING.

A meeting was held on Saturday at the offices of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, when the representatives of both the men and the employers were present, including the Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and a decision was arrived at:

Hindustan Mill.

A notice was posted on the gates of the Hindusthan Mill, under the signature of the Mill Manager, by order of the Millowners' Association, asking the men and the clerks to attend the works at 6-30 a.m. The timings were fixed as under:

6-30 to 9-30	3 hours.
10-0 to 1-0	3 hours.
2-0 to 6-0	4 hours.
	In all 10 hours.

This leaves the men half-an-hour in the morning for breakfast and one hour in the afternoon for dinner. But the men have got to attend and be on the premises for eleven hours and a half altogether of which 10 hours are actual working hours.

The Indo-China Mill closed at 4-30 p.m. and the men were escorted to their homes by the police and promised protection in case they were interfered with or annoyed by the recalcitrant men. This good example of the mill is hoped to have a good result o some other mills.

R. I. M. Dockyard Men.

[illegible] men of the R. I. M. Dockyard collected on the Esplanade Maidan, and some of them went to see the Director. The Director promised them an increase of four annas in their daily wages, but the men wanted eight annas, and they were apparently dissatisfied with the concession.

Crescent Mill Men's Meeting.

The men at the Crescent Mill who had collected in the morning went on gathering there by fits and starts; now they dispersed and now they again collected. At about five in the afternoon they again numbered about ten thousand, if not more. Nothing serious happened, however, as although they were in a militant mood and were unapproachable, they did nothing more serious than meeting in rather uncomfortable numbers.

TO-DAY'S MEETING. Date 2-2-1920

At 2 p.m. about 30 thousand Hindu and Mahomedan workers collected near the Century, Parel, and held a meeting. First they discussed about the Saturday morning's notice of the Millowners and the handbills issued by the Labour Settlement Committee. Then two Hindus and a Mahomedan worker addressed the meeting, and explained the position, in which they were placed. Finally they resolved unanimously that:—(1) They should meet again to-day between 2 and 4 p.m. (2) Mr. J. Baptista should be invited to advise them. (3) Mr. J. Baptista's instructions should be carried out.

The meeting came to a close at about 5 p.m. after the men took an oath that no one should create any sort of disturbance till they go to work. The meeting was throughout peaceful and the men went to their homes quietly.

MEETING FOR CONSIDERING POSTMEN'S CASES.

REVISIONS OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES SANCTIONED.

A meeting was held at the office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon under the presidency of the Hon Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, at which Mr. Hutchinson Postmaster-General, Bombay, and Mr. Vaughan, Presidency Postmaster, were present.

Messrs. J. Baptista and V. G. Dalvi, barristers-at-law, as president and honorar secretary of the Postmen's Union represente the case of the Bombay postmen to the Director-General, who also interviewed a number overseers and postmen.

It was decided by the Director-General tha the postmen should have a revision of pa with immediate effect as follows:—

The grade of Rs. 16 should be abolished, an the number of appointments in that grad will be distributed into the grades of Rs. 25, and 30 as follows:—

31 to the grade of Rs. 30.
50 to the grade of Rs. 25.
81 to the grade of Rs. 20.

This is in addition to the abolition of the grade of Rs. 15 for probationary postmen, which had effect from the 1st January, 1920 The appointments of 86 probationary postmen were distributed into the grades of Rs. 16, and 20 as follows:—

28 on Rs. 20.
28 on Rs. 18.
30 on Rs. 16.

The cost of these two revisions will Rs. 1,548.

As a result of these two revisions 31 me will be promoted from Rs. 25 to 30, 81 from Rs. 20 to 25; 199 from Rs. 18 to 20; 172 from Rs. 16 to 18 and 86 from Rs. 14 to 18.

In addition to the revision noted above th postmen in the grades of Rs. 18 to Rs. 25, wh are at present getting a war allowance Rs. 8 (including house rent) will, on the ap plication of the enhanced rates of Bombay al lowance, get Rs. 10, as war allowance (includ ing house rent) while the men in the grades Rs. 30, 35, and 40 get respectively Rs. 12, 14 and 16 as war allowance.

The approximate additional cost of thi enhanced war allowance, when sanctioned for these men will be Rs. 2,528.

It is expected that the sanction of the al lowance will be received from the Governmen of India by the end of February or the begin ning of March.

The Director-General also promised to tak up, in the course of this year, as soon as th present high prices settle down, the questio of fixing the grades of the postmen, readers and Overseers on a time scale.

On Monday the question of the revision of the grades and the increase of the war allowance to packers and telegraph delivery peons will be discussed by the Director-General with the representatives of the Postal Packers' Union and the Telegraph Workmen's Union.

OTHER STRIKES.

About two hundred men employed in the

(Continued in Column 3 & 4.)

REFORMS ACT.

EUROPEANS PROMISE COOPERATION.

RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL LEGISBATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mr. Crum, in supporting the Loyalty resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council on Friday last, said:—While the discussion on the Government of India Bill was in progress we opposed many of its principles and criticised certain of its measures. Now a new scene has come. The Bill has become an Act and has received the royal assent. I may assure Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and every other member of this council that my community will do everything in it power to make the Bill a real success (hear hear and cheers) and I go further and say that should our doubts prove unfounded and should this period of the Reforms be a success which we all hope it will be, India will not see us backward in helping to give such further advance as would be granted. I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution, because we must all agree that the future of India must be, in teh eventual responsible Government, and political freedom as an equal member of the British commonwealth. (Hear, hear applause).

Mr. Nigel Patan said that after listening to the stirring speech of Mr. Banerjea he wholeheartedly and unreservedly responded to the appeal which he had made to his community. He endorsed all that Mr. Crum had said and assured that nothing would be wanting on the part of the non-official European community to give reality and success to the far reaching principles and intention of the Reforms Act. (Hear, hear).

The Raja of Kanika supported the resolution. He said they were thankful to H. E. the Viceroy for the considerable share he had taken in formulating and carrying the Act through. The Act was one of the strongest measures passed in Parliament.

Nawab Ali Chaudhri also supported the resolution on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bengal.

The Dual Principles.

Sir William Marris speaking on behalf of Government accepted the resolution. He said that the resolution expressed accurately the feeling which every member of the Council, official and nonofficial would share. It tendered a message of loyal homage to H.M. the King-Emperor and of humble thanks for the Royal Proclamation concerning the reforms with its gracious and inspiring message to his subjects in India. It was, therefore, a proposal to the Council which his Excellency's Government welcomed and had no hesitation in accepting. The discussion had produced a very definite and unmistakable offer of co-operation expresed by Mr. Sinha, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and spontaneous and speedy acceptance of it by two representatives of the British commercial interests (hear, hear). The occasion was, however, one of importance which justified and, indeed, required utterance of more than the barest and curtest formula of acceptance. Government of India too, had their share in the satisfaction expressed. The royal proclamation marked not indeed the end for that was far off, but a definite stage in the long and strenuous career as his Majesty himself reminded them. That began with the Regulating Act 150 years ago, but in a very definite sense it entered on a new and closer stage four years ago when his Lordship assumed the office. It was his Excellency that gave a new precision to the question and it was the discussions of his Government in 1916 that were the foundation on which the new structure had been laid. At the time when this Council was expressing its pleasure at the prospect of soon being merged in a greater constitution, it was no more than right and just that every member should recognise the past which the President of this council had taken in the work (hear, hear). Critics who had encountered the new constitution in its latest stages could not be altogether expected to realise what labour had gone to its making. The problem before this country and Government was unprecedented in political history. There was no practical experience to guide the makers of new constitution, and they only followed lines which they believed would secure two distinct and equally necessary elements namely, permanence and security of official system for such period as would enable new material to form and harden together, with fullest and freesest opening of doors of responsibility and experience within a definite but generously wide range of experience. These were dual principles before the builders and the verdict of Parliament had been given to the effect that no, better scheme than these could have been devised. His Majesty's proclamation conveyed to all concerned a message of caution and encouragement. It told them in effect that his Majesty looked to them to make the new constitution succeeded by their joint determination that it shall succeed. So far as the Government of India were concerned it would be remembered that a message was sent welcoming the decision and saying that they were absolutely ready to carry it out. After the speeches of Mr. Banerjea and other non-official members he did not think they need have any apprehension about the position of the officials on the eve of this new development. Thoughtful Indians were beginning to conjecture in advance something of responsibilities of the Government to envisage what it meant and weigh conflicting reasons to take decisions and stand criticism all of which inevitably followed in such cases. Mr. Sinha had made clear in his speech that he realised that in dwelling upon the responsibility of officials in regard to future policy of his colleagues in office, he had no intention of disregarding other element in the situation. The speaker was glad that other non-members also had taken the same new course. Two elements were there and in the long run when the verdict was delivered and when cool and detatched historian sat down to record the development and working of this new constitution, he did not think there was much doubt as to which of the two elements he would attach greater importance.

"Search Out Our Own Hearts."

Continuing, Sir William Marris said, after all we cannot add to or detach from his Imperial Majesty's words. We both have difficult part to play and our message is "go into the work believing that we shall succeed." We stand on the threshold of a great undertaking and the best way in which we can prepare ourselves to lay hands to it is to search out our own hearts and make sure so far as it possibly lies in us that it shall not fail.

Mr. Sharma, supporting the resolution, said his only justification for getting up was that every representative of every province and presidency should voice the feelings of the community. They represent as to the spirit with which they received the Royal Proclamation. He associated himself whole-heartedly with the spirit of the resolution. It, for the first time, laid down that the people of India would direct their own affairs and safeguard their own interests. It was the greatest authoritative statement emanating as it did from H. M. the King. He believed the Act conferred definite powers. In response to H. M. the King's message that India's safety from foreign aggression would be an Imperial concern he would assure his Majesty that the safety of the British Empire would well be matter of deep concern to India. He welcomed the inauguration of permanent Chamber of Princes whereby Native States could be brought together for considering questions of common concern. The speaker assured that the Prince of Wales would receive a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome. If the country in its present turmoil and trouble did not appreciate the full share of H. E. the Viceroy in shaping of the Reforms Act he believed directly the rules were framed and placed on the statute book, India would be in a position to accord his Excellency and the Government of India, that due share.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru said he did not believe Mr. Sinha's resolution as it stood in any way minimised the importance and significance of the royal Proclamation by omitting reference to the general amnesty and other features. The object of the resolution was to lay a particular stress upon what Mr. Sinha described some of the permanent features of the proclamation. All the members of this council and other thoughtful politicians in the country had been treating this august proclamation as a state document of the highest possible importance. H. M. the Queen's proclamation of 1858 was made after the country had emerged from a difficult and terrible struggle. This message was also sent at juncture when the world had passed through the greatest war and when according to some there had been bitter agitation for the last three or four years.

A Stroke of Para Genious

To-day 9 per cent. of the people knew Queen's Proclamation of 1858, but the Government of India Act then passed had been forgotten by all. Similarly, 30 years hence, the Government of India Act of 1919, would be a dead memory, but H. M. the King's message would stand as fresh as when it was first ushered into existence. He believed that such a proclamation at a time of giving assent to a momentous Act was, really a stroke of genius on the part of one who was responsible for it. To some politicians the Reforms Act was disappointing, unsatisfactory and, therefore, unacceptable. But there was not a single dissentiant voice as regards the royal message. It was a celebrated historian who wrote that it was excellent of the British constitution that the Crown stood above all party politics. However democratic principles might underlie their future fabric of Government, they would keep implicit faith in the sanctity of the royal word. Personally he supported the Government of India Bill in its entirety. Although the Act did not give all they wanted, yet it conferred a substantial measure of self-Government in the living present and a very earnest pledge of the remainder to follow in the course of time. It took them nearly 30 years to formulate their political ideals but it was during the period of the war that the national ambitions and aspirations of the country found a real expression in the demand of responsible self-Government for the country. That demand was most authoritatively met not merely by the announcement of August 20th 1917, not merely by an Act of Parliament, but by the words of H. M. the King to which India attached so much importance. He was not one of those who considered that with the passing of the Act their difficulties were all over. Personlly, he believed they were at the commencement of their difficulties. So far the educated classes had been indulging in honest criticism of bureaucracy in this country. Now the time had come when they must be prepared to share that criticism with the bureaucracy. They were now face to face with the most difficult and complicated problems of the administration. By this he should not be understood to dispair of the task. A country which could produce men like the late Justice Ranade, late Mr. Gokhale and Lord Sinha could bring forward men of the same type probably of greater and higher ideals. The Royal message had a special significance and they could not light heartedly treat the oft repeated word co-operation. What was required was real and honest co-operation between all officials and non-officials. They had an illustration of the spirit which was going to permeat this country. Mr. Crum and Mr. Paton had extended their hands of fellowship and he assured them that they were not slow to grasp that hand.

The true Nationalism.

"I believe" continued the speaker "that the basis of true nationalism in this country must be a recognition of the fact that India of the future is not going to be India of the Hindus or India of the Mahomedans or India of the Christians but India of all of them taken together. It is in that sense I can approach the question of co-operation. Criticism will be there, even much keener. We may criticise to destroy or to construct. So it is not criticism by itself but the spirit by which we criticise that makes or mars." As regards civil service he could speak from personal experience that as soon as they come in contact with each other all difference would die. Under the Reforms Act, responsible Government would not mean Government of oligrachy. It would be Government of the people and all in power would submit accounts of their doings, and success of their work was to be determined by the good will of the people whom they would serve.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar in supporting the resolution said the house of the late Queen Victoria had always shown generous affection and consideration for the Princes and people of India. For some years past there was a growing feeling in India which was akin to pessimism. The general effect of the proclamation could be appraised by comparing the states of the country immediately before and after its publication. He was not inclined to dwell on the dismal chapter of the events in India preceding the proclamation. He was sure his Excellency had no longer any doubt that nothing was easier than satisfying Indian politicians, They reiterated the demands formulated by 19 members of this council as it had all the moral sanction on its side and they felt that it could not be legitimately withheld. They had however ample reasons for their present attitude, feeling highly grateful to their Sovereign, for the Indian states had been recognised and the goal of British policy announced. It was a matter of profound satisfaction to Indians that the Punjab happenings of April last had engaged attention of the British pubiic. This had strengthened India's faith in British justice and saved men from disappointment. H. M. the King-Emperor had offered everybody an opportunity to retrive the past errors and begin work of degeneration in the spirit of co-operation and trust.

Mr. Sinha replying to the debate said he realised the warning of Sir William Marris and had himself put it forward in moving the resolution that the Act threw responsibility more upon Indians than upon officials. He thanked Messrs. Crum and Paton for the assurances of co-operation they had given on behalf of their chambers. Replying to Mr. Banerjea's objections to the terms of the resolution, the speaker said the non-mention regarding the Prince of Wales' visit was really a bad miss. They were thankful to the Prince for his sympathetic reference to India in his speech at the Mansion House in London. The speaker took exception to other objections raised by Mr. Banerjea regarding impropriety of failing to pay tribute to some persons connected with the Reforms Act.

Here Mr. Banerjea rising to a point of order said he did not use the word impropriety. His word was omission.

Mr. Sinha said the resolution being one to offer thanks to H. M. the King for his message he did not think it meant that he had no thanks to pay to Mr. Montaga and others. If Mr. Banerjea were to bring another resolution on that subject, he would be the first to support it.

The Resolution was put and adopted amidst cheers and council rose at about 4 o'clock and adjourned till 4th February.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

APPRECIATION BY BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN

DELHI, Jan. 30.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of the depositing of a silken Union Jack and an inscribed silver Shield in the Council Chamber said:—

Your Excellency, this ceremony to-day is the sequel of a ceremony which was performed at the India Office on the 23rd November, 1916. On that day this flag and shield were presented to the Indian Army by the women and children of the British Isles through the League of Empire in recognition of the valour and devo displayed by the soldiers of India during the war. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra was graciously pleased to make the presentation during the course of which Her Majesty delivered a short address in the following words. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to present to you on behalf women and children of the British Empire this shield and flag, a tribute to the brave Indian Army for their brilliant services during this great war. Let me assure you of my constant and great admiration for the splendid Indian Army which has done such wonderfully gallant deeds all through this trying time and also of my heartfelt appreciation of the neverfailing loyalty and devotion formerly to my beloved husband and now towards our son." It will be noticed that the operations recorded upon the shield by no means represent the full achievements of the Indian Army during the great war. This is because the shield was presented in 1916 and much has happened since then. The record will, however, be completed by the addition of the names of the other theatres of war in which Indian troops have fought.

Your Excellency, it affords us very grea pleasure to see here on this parade to-day His Highness the Maharaja Sir Partab Singh to whom Her Majesty personally handed these emblems more than three year ago and who now discharges his final par in this ceremony by committing them to Your Excellency's charge for deposit in the Council Chamber. I have no need, Your Excellency, to enlarge on Sir Partab's gallant and devoted services to the Empire but will merely content myself by saying that no more fitting representative of the Indian Army could possibly exist than this distinguished General Officer who now stands, before Your Excellency. Before ask your Excellency to receive these em blems into your charge I desire to express on behalf of the Indian Army our de appreciation of the spirit which prompted the women and children of the British Isles to pay a tribute to our services. We are profoundly gratified and touched by the recognition which has been paid to the spirit of loyalty and devotion to duty of which the Indian Army has given such signal proof during the great war, a spirit which is unquenchable and eternal.

Confidence in Indian People.

Further south the Sheranni tribe including both the sections under the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan have submitted and the tribes of the Zhob Valley have given no trouble. To sum up then, the position in our frontier complicated and difficult though it is, is being gradually straightened out. I do not minimise the dangers arising out of the turmoil of the disinterated Russian Empire, but I rest my confidence on the people of India. They will never, I believe, open their hearts to the abhorrent doctrines of murder, anarchy and atheism. The present is indeed a critical time in the world's history when every nation which hopes to maintain or advance its position in the community of civilised status must stand firm by its traditions and set up bulwarks of sanity and moderation against the forces of disorder and destruction. In India I see no grounds for pessimism. There may be clouds in our sky, but the shadows they cast are relieved by much that is bright. In his deep concern for India's welfare in these days of stress and change His Majesty the King-Emperor has issued to the Indian people a gracious Proclamation The Royal message, full of inspiration and hope has been acclaimed throughout India and you will have an opportunity of acknowledging it when Mr. Sinha's resolution comes before you. The Proclamation ends "It is my intention to send my dear son the Prince of Wales to India next winter to inaugurate on my behalf the new Chamber of Princes and the new constitutions in British India. May he find material good-will and confidence prevailing among those on whom will rest the future service of the country so that success may crown their labours and progressive enlightenment attend their administration and with all my people I pray to the Almighty God that by His wisdom and under His guidance India may be led to greater prosperity and contentment and may grow to the fulness of political freedom." To this we will answer "Amen". It remains for me only to express what I know is the great satisfaction of all the Hon. members that the task of opening the new Indian Legislature of the future will be performed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The extraordinary success which has attended the Prince's visit to other parts of the Empire will. I know, be equalled by the reception which this great country will give him. By his gracious presence in our midst he will forge anew the links of the Empire. Let us prepare to welcome the Prince in Shakespeare's words "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York."

A Tribute to Indian Soldiers.

India will remember with affection the gracious lady, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra through whom these emblems have come to us and we are proud to receive them from the hands of that veteran warior Sir Partab Singh the King's Rajput champion-at arms whose life has been a chapter of Indian chivalry. The emblems will be taken into our Council Chamber in trust for the Indian Army. They will remain a tribute, that amidst their own trials and anxieties in the great war, the women of England did not forget the sorrows of their sisters and a tribute from English hearts to the gallantry and devotion of our Indian soldiers. There is many a home in India which has its unconscious part in this ceremony to-day. From here we send them our message of fellowship and gratitude of abiding sympathy, to those who mourn. The message may perhaps not be heard but our friendly thoughts, the spirit of goodwill which springs from comradeship in sacrifice and victory will take greater strength and find its own impression. Standing here to-day, we trust that the spirit of good will shine brightly through all passing doubts and misunderstandings. Believe me, the tale of what Indian soldiers did in the great war will never be forgot in any part of the British Empire and I receive these emblems in the firm faith that India's loyalty to our beloved King-Emperor strengthened the example we to-day commemorate will be the solid rock upon which alone India's future can be surely built.

(Continued from Column 5.)

two years only, the Syndicate making arrangements for a fresh inspection in 1922 with a view to determining whether the affiliation should be continued and, if so, under what conditions.

Dr. Mann, moving the proposition said the Senate had repeatedly urged time after time on His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur to raise the college to one of first grade. At last the Maharajah had been persuaded to hand over the college to an important educational society in order that it might be conducted in a better fashion while he was not prepared to undertake the college as a State business. It was therefore handed over, last year, to the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, U. P.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, seconding the proposition, said he was very much grieved to find that His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur had allowed the College to go into the hands of a foreign body instead of keeping it in the hands of the State and raising it to a first grade college, on account of the past traditions of the College.

MR. PARANJPYE'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, opposing the motion, said that when such a proposal came before the Senate they ought to see that there were reasonable prospects of such a college being conducted efficiently. The Senate was aware that the last Universities Act under the regime of Lord Curzon was made necessary because several of the colleges in various parts of the country had reached almost a scandalous state. He was anxious that by the affiliation of such colleges the reputation of the Bombay University should not suffer.

Dr. Mann, replying on the debate, said he saw no great harm in affiliating the College as requested, as they could at any time disaffiliate it again if they found that it was not efficiently conducted.

The proposition was carried.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

MANKER ENDOWMENT FOR RS. 10,000.

FRANCE'S "PIOUS REMEMBRANCER."

The annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The proceedings opened with the ceremony of presenting a medal to the Bombay University by the Consul for France on behalf of the University of Paris. M. Dutard, the Acting French Consul, made the presentation in a brief speech in French, in the course of which he said: "The University of Paris had thought that after the calamity of these last years, it was expedient to honour, with a pious remembrance, the memory of the intellectual men from every country who fell for the cause of justice and right. With this intent the Paris University had some medals stamped which represented Science placing its sword at the service of that high cause. Each University in the Allied countries had received one such medal. This was the one intended for the University of Bombay a very modest gift perhaps, but it was an occasion for the old, though still young, University of Paris to give a token of its friendship for one of its glorious juniors. He requested the Vice-Chancellor, in the name of the University of Paris, kindly to accept the medal for the University of Bombay.

The Vice-Chancellor, receiving the medal on behalf of the Bombay University, said that in the eighteenth century France and England had been engaged in a struggle for political supremacy and the twentieth century found France, England and India fighting hand in hand in the cause of justice and right. The Bombay University gratefully accepted the medal as a token of comradeship and would always value it as a mark of fellowship.

The Senate then proceeded to confer the degrees of L.C.E., B. Ag., B. Com., B.E., M.B.B.S., B.Sc., B.A. and LL.B. on candidates who had passed the examinations for those degrees.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, seconded by Mr. V. G. Apte, Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur was elected Registrar of the University for the next two years.

The Senate next passed a proposal to hold the final examination for the degree of B.E. twice a year.

A NEW ENDOWMENT.

Consideration was then given to an offer of Rs. 10,000 in 5½ per cent War Bonds (1925) from Mrs. Laxumibai Shamrao Mankar and Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar for the foundation of a Gold Medal and a Scholarship in memory of their son and daughter the late Mr. Dinanath Shamrao Mankar, L.E.E., and the late Miss Sokaribai Shamrao Mankar, B.A., to be awarded annually under certain conditions at the Matriculation and M.A. Examinations.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the draft regulations recommended by the Syndicate for the utilization of the proceeds of the endowment be adopted.

The first part of the resolution accepting the offer was carried and it was resolved to refer the draft regulations back to the Syndicate for revision in consultation with the donors in view of certain difficulties which were noticed in the course of discussion.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE.

The Senate then considered, the application from the President, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, U.P., for an extension of the affiliation of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, to the standard of the B.A. Degree, and the Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local inquiry prescribed by section 21, sub-section (2), clause (a), of, the Indian Universities Act.

Dr. Harold H. Mann moved, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

That the Senate records its opinion that the affiliation of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, be extended to the Examination for the B.A. Degree with effect from the 20th June, 1920, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) At present the affiliation should only be for the Pass Degree in the following subjects, English, Sanskrit, Persian, Optional English, Mathematics, History and Economics, Philo ophy. The University will be prepared to consider the question of affiliation for Honours in certain subjects in 1922 after the first batch of graduates wholly trained in the College have passed out.

(2) The financial arrangements between the College and the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha should be placed on a definite basis, and the amount which the Sabha will devote to the use of the College each year should be communicated in writing to the University and shall be approved by the Syndicate.

(3) The financial arrangements made between the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha and the Maharaja of Kolhapur should also be communicated to the University, together with a statement of the time during which the subsidies promised by the Maharaja are definitely to continue, and these should be considered as satisfactory by the Syndicate.

(4) The College should acquire the right of inspection of the various community hostels in which students of the College live in Kolhapur, and should also be allowed representation on the body which controls each of these hostels.

(5) The affiliation should not become operative until the High School has been removed from the buildings at present occupied and until the whole of the buildings have been made over for College use.

(6) The following should be the maximum number of studs is allowed in the various classes of the College:—

First year	200
Second year	120
Third year	60
Fourth year	60

(7) The affiliation granted should be for

(Continued in Column 4.)

INFLUENZA REAPPEARING.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AMONG BRITISH SOLDIERS.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

A serious outbreak of influenza is reported among soldiers in Aldershot Camp. The outbreak is spreading in the town.

A Paris doctor asserts that both influenza and the new disease, lethargic encephalitis, resembling sleeping-sickness can be cured by an injection of serum. This doctor declares that the former is plague attacking the pulmonary region and the latter is plague attacking the nervous centres.

Meanwhile experts are pointing out that the influenza germ has reappeared all over the world. Moreover, a new wave is about due. The authorities are widely urging everyone to take precautionary measures. The Ministry of Health is distributing gratis influenza vaccine.

INFLUENZA IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

ALARMING INCREASES OF NEW CASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

NEW YORK.—Influenza epidemic in New York and Chicago continues to increase, but the mortality rate is low. New cases reported in New York yesterday numbered 3664, and there were 57 deaths, and in Chicago the numbers were 1378 and 96 respectively. There were also 112 deaths from pneumonia in New York and 91 in Chicago.

PRICE OF PETROL.

"DAILY HERALD'S" FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 1.

The "Daily Herald" forecasts that the Profiteering Committee's report on petrol will recommend a fixed price of two shillings and seven pence for petrol and benzol, will urge the Government to submit the whole question to the League of Nations with a view to all members acting in a similar way, and will futher recommend that the State should develop alcohol power as the only means of making the supply eqqual the demand.

The present price of petrol is three shillings and half-penny, and an increase of eight-pence is threatened.

HERO OF SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT.

ADMIRAL VON REUTER RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

Admiral von Reuter has been released and has left for Germany.

INTERPELLATIONS.

COL. BEADON'S APPOINTMENT.

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Sir William Vincent, replying to the Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re the appointment of Lt.-Colonel Beadon as Deputy Commandor of Delhi, said: (a) The information required can be obtained from the history of the services which is available to the public. Col. Beadon was a settlement officer of Delhi from October 1906 till September 1910. He became Deputy Commissioner of Delhi in January 1912, and remained in that appointment till recently, with short interruptions; (b) there is no rule limiting to the period for which an officer should remain at a particular place; (c) and (b). Col. Beadon is now on leave, and it is probable that on his return he will revert to the Punjab.

Moslem Representative in Assembly.

Sir William Marris, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question, re the representative of the Moslems of Assam in the Imperial Legislative Assembly said: (a) The information is available in the census reports. Assam ranks seventh among the eight Major Provinces in the aggregate Moslem population, and third in the proportion of the Moslems to the total population. (b) and (d). The hon. member is referred to the press communique issued on the 8th January. (c) The answer is in the negative. The Southborough Committee in para 33 of their report proposed that one seat only should be allotted to the Moslems of Assam.

Indian Soldiers' Colonization.

Sir George Barnes, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question, re the colonization outside of India by Indian soldiers, said we are at the present time enquiring from local Governments whether it would be practicable to attempt an organized scheme of settlement in the event of territory being available for this purpose, and how far a situable type of agriculturists, ex-service men, or others would be attracted at the prospects of free settlement in such territory.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

MR. MAHOMED ALI ON HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The following is a fuller report of the speech of Mr. Mahomed Ali delivered at the meeting at the Shantaram Chawl on Friday:—

Mr. Mahomed Ali who, in responding to the cordial welcome, was greeted with tremendous and prolonged applause, said that the honour that Bombay had done him and his brother on Thursday and in the course of the meeting the same night, as also the honour that they were doing that evening, instead of drawing from him and his brother gratitude, only drew out grief when he contemplated what little they both after all had done for the good of the country and the advancement of the nation. It was no doubt cheering to hear the president of the meeting speaking of them as men who had suffered, and been punished for the sake of their country, for the sake of truth, but after all what was their suffering compared to that of their *guru*, Lok. Tilak? (Cheers.) It was easy enough for them, knowing how all India honours Mr. Tilak, to follow in his footsteps. Mr. Tilak had suffered for truth, and had triumphed. What little credit was theirs (the Ali brothers') was entirely due to following his example; and according to their lights, they had spoken what they believed to be really the truth.

All the previous speakers, Mr. Baptista, his old friend, and Mr. Jamnadas had spoken in appreciation of their humble services, touching many matters, but he was going to deal with only one of them, namely, the Hindu-Moslem unity. Mr. Munshi was perfectly right when he doubted whether he (the speaker) had desired in the beginning to lead the Mussalmans of India towards unity with their Hindu brethren. The speaker claimed that when he began "The Comrade", it was so called by him because he believed in Hindu-Moslem unity. (Cheers.) Another confession which he was going to make, following the example of his elder brother, was that he did not desire to lead anybody anywhere, but only wanted to be one of the rank and file, and therefore he gave his paper that name. Then again he would be thoroughly satisfied, if they bestowed all the respect, all the admiration they had on stalwarts like their *gurus*, Mr. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others for all that they had done in the matter of this unity between Hindus and Mahomedans, and take both of them (the Ali brothers) only as comrades and brothers fighting in the cause of truth, in the cause of righteousness, in the cause of religion, and in the cause of their country. He then recalled how in the earlier days he sadly realised the difficulties in realizing his object, since the Mahomedans were not on a par with the Hindus in point of numbers, education or wealth, and since they despised and treated contemptuously their superior Hindu brethren, instead of blaming themselves for the misfortunes they were passing through. The only antidote he then thought, and events had since proved that he was right, was to give the Mussalmans some self-respect. Therefore in opposing at times some of the higher aspirations of the Hindus, he felt he was doing his duty both by the Mussalmans and the Hindus. He was convinced that real unity between the two communities would not take place unless the Mahomedans could stand on their feet, and be not dependent entirely either on their Hindu brethren or the Englishmen. Though buffeted in this country and abroad, the Mahomedans had slowly and gradually learnt to stand on their own legs. And during the sorow and suffering that swept over India, came the recognition that if they wanted real progress in this country, they could not do without their Hindu brethren; so also the Hindus recognised simultaneously that progress was impossible without standing by their Mussalman brethren. Though the unity was not visibl to their physical eye at first, the seed was slowly growing up, and they could see the fruit of it, even in their internment, when the Congress and Moslem League held sessions in Bombay and gave mandates to their committees to work together in the cause of reform; then at Lucknow when the reform scheme was jointly passed; and finally at Amritsar, where Hindu and Moslem blood had been spilt together on the field of Jalianwallah Bagh. He confessed that they were not prepared to see the unity in their life-time and with such tremendous force as they had witnessed the proofs of, in Amritsar, in Lahore and all along the way they came. And he felt confident that, unless some catastrophe happened India was bound to progress quickly towards the goal, towards the destiny that God had fixed for her as a country which had been one of the staunchest followers of truth throughout the ages. (Hear, hear.)

KHILAFAT.

Coming to the Khilafat question, Mr. Mahomed Ali said that his brother had already told them what and how the Mahomedans felt about it. They were both going to England as the first batch of the Khilafat deputation, along with their colleague known to the Bombay people through "The Chronicle" some time ago, and recently through "The Independent"—Mr. Syud Hossain. (Cheers.) They hoped they would be able to avert the catastrophe that seemed to be in store for the Mussalmans if they sat idle at the present moment. One important point to take note of was that it should not be thought for a moment that they (the deputationists) were going as diplomats or ambassadors desiring to negotiate with other diplomats or ambassadors, and try to save a little here and save a little there. After all, it was not a question of politics, but it was a religious question; and where religion was concerned, no compromise, emphasised Mr Mahomed Ali, was possible. They had compromised on so many matters; only recently they had done so at Amritsar on the question of reforms. But the people in England should understand that it was impossible to compromise in a matter of this sort. They were going to England, not merely as people carrying a mandate from them or the Mussalmans, but a mandate from God and His Prophet, a mandate that had never altered during all these years. They were not like plenipotentiaries, or like people getting their instructions from their clients, the people of this country or even abroad. The instructions had been there all the time; all these years. They were going to tell the British Government and their Allies, since it was said that Britain was not the only power to deal with the question, that for the sake of Great Britain, for the sake of the British Empire, the fact would have to be taken into consideration that it was not a question of Mussalman aspirations against Christian aspirations, but it was a question of the Mussalmans' most binding, most solemn religious obligations which were unalterable. They would ask the Allied powers most respectfully and in every way suited to the occasion, to alter their policy and make it suited to the religious obligations binding on every Mussalman wherever he might be. What the result of such a declaration would be, was not for him to say. They would tell Great Britain and abroad that behind every one of the delegates were millions and millions of Mussalmans, and millions and millions of Hindus. (Loud cheers.) This was not idle tattle, this was not mere blab. The evidence was absolutely unassailable,—the evidence of thickly crowded meetings, the vast processions, large sums of money pouring in from most strange quarters, even from persons who would never be seen at such meetings,—that all the respect that had been shown them was not because of their worth, but because of the real feeling that one and all had on this question. In the speaker's opinion, there was only one religion, though under so many names. The phases of the religion were two. One was called *dharma* and the other *adharma*. Whether a man be Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi or Christian, he belonged to the former class who was prepared to suffer for what he believed in, prepared to die for it, or what was more difficult still, to live for it. And that man belonged to the other category, namely, *adharma* who had not the courage of his convictions. Now the Mahomedans were about to be hurt in the most vital point of their faith. If the Hindus, or Parsis, or Christians of India were going to allow the Mahomedans to suffer in their religious faith, which was most vital to them, then good-bye to all chances of toleration. If such a thing was permitted, then it meant the toleration of one more example of tyranny. To-day it might be the case of Mussalmans, to-morrow it would be the case of Hindus. Therefore, it was a question of religion to the Hindu as well as the Mussalman. (Cheers.) To-day Hindus and Moslems were combined together in this matter, not because there was any political camouflage, but because they felt it as their innermost solemn conviction that their voice was not heard. This India would not tolerate. (Cheers.)

GRATITUDE TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Before resuming his seat, Mr. Mahomed Ali once again thanked the assembly for the great honour done to them (the two brothers), and expressed his gratitude to the Government of India for providing for their facilities in the matter of passage to Europe and America and requesting the British Government to allow the deputation to represent their case to the Peace Conference and the Allied nations. The Bombay Government had also to be thanked for having gone out of their way in negotiating with a Shipping Company about their passage and for giving them every assistance. The real work, after all had got to be done by His Majesty's Government in England, and they hoped to be able to tell the Government and in an audience to His Majesty, how difficult would things be for Him and His Government in England and in India if, while Indians were not yet satisfied as regards Home Rule, the whole of the Mahomedan world was not reconciled on the Khilafat question. But once Indians were satisfied as regards reforms, and the Mahomedan sentiment on their religious point being respected, then Great Britain and her Allies might be sure that they could face the entire world with perfect confidence and perfect serenity about the future. Unless this was done, half the world would be restless. Then there would be no peace in the land. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Syud Hossain, after the clapping of hands had subsided on his rising to address the assembly, when interrupted with cries of "Urdu" in attempting to speak in English, said:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I assure you that if I consulted my own wishes in the matter of the medium through which I should address you tonight, I should have selected Urdu, because I think that I should perhaps have succeeded in making myself more clear and more intelligible in Urdu than in English. But I feel that perhaps considering everything, it may be as well that I should follow the example of those who have gone before me and say what I have to say to you in English. I must add that not only like my friend, Mr. Mahomed Ali, have I a great deal of sympathy with our fellow-journalists seated here, but I have always had a special degree of sympathy with the C.I.D. reporters. (Laughter.) Far be it from me to make their task more difficult than it is always. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that it is not always a very happy or a very easy task for anybody to translate an Urdu speech, and I know it from bitter experience that at times it is safer not to tempt fate. I think this is one those occasions.

I shall pass on, ladies and gentlemen, to say this that it is really a very agreeable sensation to me to find myself in your midst this evening. As some of you may know, Shantaram's Chawl is not altogether an unfamiliar neighbourhood to me. If I remember aright, it was not so very long ago that we held a meeting in this very Chawl to ask for the release of Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. (Cheers.) And my mind goes back to that occasion and to many similar occasions when I find not only *my* friends, but *your* friends and the friends of all true and patriotic Indians, the two brothers in our midst to-night. That is really a circumstance of which I think we have as much reason to congratulate ourselves as to congratulate them.

That, ladies and gentlemen, leads me to think of the occasion that has brought us together this evening. You are aware we are supposed to be on the point of sailing for England during the next couple of days. The errand on which we are going is popularly known as the Khilafat question. I would like every man and woman present here, and all our friends outside, to have a very clear idea in their minds of what the Khilafat deputation means, what is the object of our mission, what we stand for, and what we are going to try in England and do. Let there be no erroneous impression in regard to this matter, because it is already not merely a Mahomedan, but an Indian question. (Cheers.) And it is the duty of every Indian who wants to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of his country to realise the matter in all its bearings. Ladies and gentlemen, the first thing that I would like to impress upon you in regard to the Khilafat is the fact that to-day it is really not merely a Mahomedan, but an All-India question. (Hear, hear.) If there is one man more than another to whom the credit for that consummation is due, it is Mahatma Gandhi. (Renewed cheers.) And I have no hesitation in saying, taking a long view, that the Mahatma has earned the gratitude not only of all Mahomedans, but of all Indians, in so far as he has made all Indian national unity a reality in a more real sense than it has been the case before. (Hear, hear.) Now ladies and gentlemen, I would like you to consider why the Khilafat question has become an all-India question. What was the assumption, what was the conviction on which Mr. Gandhi proceeded in this matter, in laying down the gospel that he did lay down? Mr. Gandhi took up this line that if it was a fact that the Khilafat question is a matter affecting the lives and deaths of seven crores of Mussalmans who are also Indians, then the Khilafat question could not possibly be a matter of indifference to the 23 crores of non-Mussalmans who are also Indians. (Cheers.) That is the fundamental plank upon which the Indian national unity is being built up and has got to be built up. Just take the converse proposition. If there is any single question that involves the happiness, the lives, the honour, and what is most important perhaps of all, the religious faith of our Hindu brethren in India, then it becomes a matter of national honour and national obligation for Maomedans who also call themselves Indians to feel for the Hindus as well as the Hindus themselves. (Cheers.) That is the basic reason why the Khilafat question to-day is not, in the sense of political cant or camouflage, but in a genuine sense, an all-India question, because I take it our Hindu friends are not prepared to see that any act derogatory to the faith of the Mussalmans shall be done to them. They are not prepared to sit idle by and look on, what time the most deeply cherished sentiments and more than sentiments of the Mussalmans of India are being trampled under foot. This, ladies and gentlemen, put briefly, is the foundation of the fact that the Khilafat question is an all-India question.

WHAT IS THE KHILAFAT QUESTION?

Now, the next point that I would like you to consider is, what is the Khilafat question? That is rather a more arduous study perhaps than it would be possible to contain within the compass of a speech just now. But the elements of the thing may as well be placed before you. Ladies and gentlemen, as you know, the centre of Islam lies outside India. It has lain outside India for all these centuries, and yet curiously enough, although Turkey during the last 400 years has been doing nothing else but fight, fight and fight against Prussian Europe, although Turkey has done nothing but fight, how is it that this is the first occasion when we have the question of the Khilafat being raised? England went to Russia at the time of the Crimean War. Turkey has fought Russia. Turkey has fought Italy. Turkey has fought Greece. Turkey has fought everybody who was within fighting distance. But the Mussalmans of India have never, during the whole of the history of their connection with England, made any representations in regard to Khilafat. Why? Because the question of Khilafat did not arise. Because the Khilafat was never in jeopardy. Because no attempt had been made to try and subvert that immortal and immemorial institution of the Khilafat. But for the first time in the history of Islam as well as for the first time in the history of British rule in this country has arisen this question when the Khilafat has been put in great and real jeopardy, and that is not a prospect to which any Mahomedan, calling himself a Mahomedan, can easily reconcile himself. That is why we have had all this discussion of the Khilafat. That is why we have got this movement now. That is why we are going on this deputation.

OBJECT OF THE DEPUTATION.

The object of the deputation is to try and lay before those who are the real rulers of India, because, as you know, the function of the Government of India apparently is exhausted the moment they have forwarded your representation to Whitehall,—after that their responsibility ends and you are referred direct to Whitehall,—very well; our business is to go and lay before His Majesty's Government who are the real rulers of India what our exact position in regard to the Khilafat is. I agree with Mr. Gandhi that this is a matter in regard to which rhetoric is rather at a discount. There is no need for any rhetoric. It is not a case that needs to be buttressed up. All you have got to do is to put forward a plain statement of fact, and I feel sure that that plain statement of fact which we propose to lay before His Majesty's Government and those others who may be associated with them in regard to the disposal of Turkey, will carry conviction by the internal weight of its own character and truth. The situation is that if England, who has always claimed and for whom her statesmen have claimed that England is the greatest Mahomedan power in the world,—England who is supposed to have more Mahomedan subjects than the Sultan of Turkey himself,—if England, who moreover has added to her Islamic obligations even since the great war,—if England cannot be above creating a situation where conscientious Mahomedans would feel that they could no longer reconcile loyalty to the solemn dictates of their own faith with loyalty to the British connection, if England cannot prevent such a deadlock, then surely the responsibility for this deadlock must lie on the shoulders of British statesmen. As you know, it has been the tradition of Anglo-Indian history that the Mahomedans of India were loyal to the core. That has been the tradition built up around the Mahomedans of India. Well, all I say is this that like the rest of ment in our own country within the scheme the Indian population, we are entirely content with a prospect which shall ensure to us complete freedom and responsible government of the British Commonwealth. That is the constitutional position that has been taken up by our responsible political organisations, like the Congress and the Moslem League. We stand by that position. But it is conditional upon one fact, and that fact again has so long remained one of the cardinal planks of British rule in India; the guarantee of religious freedom and religious neutrality. What is the situation? The British Empire about which you hear so much as the most wonderful thing that has happened in the world—and it is wonderful enough in all conscience—the British Empire contains far more Hindus and Mahomedans than Christians. Therefore it follows that if the Imperial Government in England is Imperial in any true sense of the term. then it is its bounden duty to defend and to safeguard the religious susceptibilities and the religious intereste not only of the Christians but also of the Hindus and Mahomedans. We ask for nothing more. We say that constitutionally we cannot go to anybody else. We cannot go to Germany. We cannot go to Italy. We cannot go to France. We are supposed to be loyal British subjects, and therefore we have got to go to the British Government and tell them that if you allow the situation to develop where the Khilafat shall have been brought to a state of collapse, then you stand to strain the loyalty of Mahomedans of which there is no example in the rule of British India.

A POLITICAL DODGE.

That is the position. I do hope and sincerely feel that our case is naturally righteous that we shall not entirely fail the object we have in view, the more so ladies and gentlemen, as I can assure yo that notwithstanding what "The Times" wrote recently—"The Times" wrote th there is no real feeling among the Mahomedans in regard to the Khilafat. It is political dodge. Well, I may claim to know something of what is passing in the Mahomedan mind, as I may also claim to know something of what is passing in the Indian mind and I may take this opportunity, as I am afraid I shall have to take many other opportunities, of telling those whom it may concern that so far as I and my colleagues here and those who have done us the honour of making us their representatives are concerned and, mind you, it is not the Mahomedan community only, because the Khilafat Conference is a joint Hindu organisation—I can assure those whom it may concern that so far as we are concerned, it is not a question playing a political game. We are not out for any political dodges in this matter. We are out to have truth and the fundamental right our ritish citizenship vindicated. Because I take it that British citizenship can not mean very much to me or very much you if it cannot ensure at all turns that shall continue to be completely free and completely complete in the fulfilment of our religious obligations. (Hear, hear). That the position, and I hope, while we are gone ladies and gentlemen, it is you who are supporting us—Hindus and Mahomedans alike that will keep the flag flying. (Prolong applause).

CHAMBER OF PRINCE S.

COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

The following Press communique is issued:—A Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes has recently been in session at Delhi to consider questions regarding the constitution of the Chamber, the future of the Imperial Service Troops and other matters. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Alwar, Bikaner, Gwalior, Navanagar, and Patiala, the Maharao of Cutch and the Nawab of Maler Kotla together with the Hon. Sir George Lowndes and the Political Secretary were present at the meetings. His Highness the Maharajah Sir Pratab Singh, His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore and Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Sir Herbert Cox and other military officers were present at the meeting which considered the future of the Imperial Service Troops.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

HIS MAJESTY'S PROCLAMATION.

SPEECHES ON LOYALTY RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The members absent from the Council sessions to-day were Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Rai Sitanath Rai, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Abdur Rahim, Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan, Mr. P. J. Pippon and Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan.

His Excellency the Viceroy spoke for 45 minutes and his speech was constantly received with cheers. After the Viceroy concluded amidst applause, Sir George Barnes laid a statement showing the quantities and values of materials supplied to the United Kingdom and the allies during the war at the controlled prices, In reply to a question asked by Mr. Sarma on the 15th September last. 14 questions with subclauses were asked. Sir William Vincent replying to Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru's question regarding the publication of the Hunter Committee's report in India said; Government have no information when the report will be submitted but they hope it will be received by the end of February or early in March. Until the report is received and in the absence of any definite information as to the date of such receipt it is not possible to have any statement as to the publication in India.

Replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question regarding the confinement of Lala Shankerlal of Delhi in a solitary cell, Sir William Vincent said that Lala Shankerlal was not confined in the solitary cells but on his admission to the Delhi jail on 20th April, he was placed in quarantine by the Medical Officer as required by paragraphs 478 and 1-E 69 (sic) of the Punjab Jail Manual. The fact that the quarantine accommodation in the Delhi jail is entirely cellular may account for the impression that this undertrial prisoner was kept in solitary confinement. He was removed from quarantine on the 30th May and he then occupied a small barrack with an open yard for exercise affording good accommodation for a prisoner of his class until his release on the 21st July.

During the interpellation time Dr. Taj Bahadur Sapru asked a supplementary question to the effect whether after publication of the Hunter Committee's report the Imperial Legislative Council would have a chance to discuss the report.

Sir William Vinent:—Yes, after the report is published.

On the motion of Sir George Lowndes, the Provincial Insolvency Bill was recommitted to the Select Committee and Messrs Muddiman and Kincaid were added to the Select Committee with instructions to report on the 1st March 1920.

Sir George Barnes introducing the Indian Steamship Act Amendment Bill explained that the existing Act has been found defective in practice and the object of the Bill was to impose penalty on the master and owner of a ship for carrying passengers in excess of the number specified in the certificate of survey. The Bill would correct a mistake and supply an omission.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911 and explained that the object was to make good the deficiency in the Act in respect of speedy disposal of moveable property of persons officially reported missing. The Bill would remove great inconvenience to the units and relatives of the missing persons.

Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi introduced the United Provinces Town Improvement Act and explained that the object of the Bill was to provide for limited appeal from the award from the tribunal to a High Court on the lines of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Appeals Act.

Gratitude for Royal Proclamation.

After the legislative business was gone through, Mr. S. Sinha moved:

"That this council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to transmit through the proper channel to His Majesty the King Emperor the following humble representation.

That this Council begs leave to tender to his most gracious Majesty the King Emperor its dutiful homage and loyal devotion and to express its sense of profound gratefulness for the Royal Proclamation issued by His Majesty on the memorable occasion of his having given his Royal assent to the Government of India Bill declaring, as the proclamation does, noble and lofty principles of the Government which are to guide in future the policy of His Majesty's officers to enable the Indian nation to attain full responsible Government and full political freedom as an equal member of the British Government."

Mr. Sinha said he would not make any apology for having brought it up on the first day of the opening of the Session of this Council for the very simple reason that his Lordship was pleased to say in the course of a very exhaustive inaugural address, that the proclamation had been acclaimed by the people of India throughout the length and breadth of the country. Leading exponents of Indian public opinion in various provinces including papers like the "Amrita Bazar Patika" which were regarded as very advanced in views had unanimously accorded their heartiest welcome to the Proclamation as embodying and laying down the principles of a lofty and noble character. The Anglo-Indian papers also, with the one exception of a Calcutta paper, had expressed equally hearty appreciation and acknowledgement of the proclamation. The main part of the representatie laid down their dutiful homage and loyal devotion and expression of their opinion about the proclamation itself. So far as the Indians were concerned, it was an obligation and duty and not a mere convention to approach their Sovereign with loyal devotion and dutiful homage. Although they might sometimes freely criticise in a strong language the actions of His Majesty's officers in this country their loyalty could not be impeached. Lord Curzon, on the occasion of the State banquet given by him when he held the *durbar*, to proclaim the accession of His Majesty the late Edward the Seventh as Sovereign said that the possession of India was no more a dead-weight tied over to the heels of the British Empire and India was an Empire in itself, rich in its own memories, confident in its own strength and with abundant potentialities for its future. The reasons why the British rule and His Majesty's rule had appealed to the speaker was that it had enabled the people of India, a vast country in the course of a century to become in the words of Lord Curzon a single nation, and as Lord Morton had in the course of the second reading of the Government of India Bill said the spirit of nationalism bred and nurtured by English had permeated all classes of its people. It was because of that, that Indians should express their loyal devotion to the Throne.

Before referring to the proclamation itself, Mr. Sinha cleared the ground by pointing out two omissions in his resolution. He did not refer to the Royal clemency policy laid down in the Proclamation and the statement made therein in regard to the wishes of H. M. the King Emperor were binding on all subjects, British and Indian. This declaration would be valuable for all time to come and that was why he made no reference to the question of the Royal clemency. Similarly he refrained advisedly from putting anything in the resolution about the Government of India Act. The reason was not that he was afraid of the question being discussed in the council as to whether the act was a little thing or a big thing, but because he quite agreed with Mr. Sastri who in an article in Mrs. Besant's "United India" pointed out that the rules had to be made out under no less than 17 sections of the Bill, and Lord Selbourne's Committee had, in addition, recommended that as many as 12 different matters must be investigated in India and arranged in a definite state before the Act could be brought into operation. Mr. Sastri gave in that article a note of warning that the Morley-Minto reforms were rendered unpopular by the rules framed by the Government of India. He did not take Mr. Sastri to mean, nor did the speaker himself mean that the regulations which would be framed would partake of the nature of the rules framed ten years ago but at the same time he must say the Act was now incomplete in itself, and unless they had got before them the complete material of rules and regulations it was unfair to express an opinion upon it. Whatever view they might take of the Government of India Act, no one would fail to concede that for the first time in the history of the British Rule in India, there was an element of responsibility given in the Act to people to work up to their full political freedom. The occasion of the passing of the Act was therefore memorable and on that occasion His Majesty issued a proclamation which they welcomed.

Referring to the proclamation itself, the mover referred to the contention of some that it was merely an act of the Minister and not of the Sovereign. His own view was the Royal Proclamation was an act of the Sovereign, although a constitutional monarch naturally sought in a matter like that, the advice of his ministers They knew that in the case of Victoria's proclamation, Her Majesty took personal and special interest in its draft. Unfortunately some years later, Sir James Fitz Stephen the distinguished predecessor of Sir George Lowndes expressed that the proclamation had no legal force whatever and it was a mere expression of sentiment and opinion. This declaration of Sir James gave a rude shock to the people, and the matter attracted great attention when Lord Curzon some time later in a debate in this Council emphatically expressed his dissent from it.

Wanted Cooperation.

Mr. Sinha then drew particular attention to paragraph 5 of the Proclamation which called for co-operation between officials, and between all sections of the people, British and Indian. "If we translate," he said, "these words in action, I am sure we shall be all the better in future. In spite of the repressive measures and misguided policies occasionally followed by the Government of India, I have always believed that British Rule is the one instrument of means of which the people of India will be raised to a higher sense of nationality and in the scale of nations. I, for my part, am quite prepared to obliterate the past, and I am sure His Majesty's officers in India will do the same. What is wanted is real co-operation between officials and non-officials and there will be no trouble hereafter. The occasion demands great forbearance on both the sides, and I sincerely believe that both the side ill rise equal to it."

Mr Surendra Nath Banerjea.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, supporting the resolution, said that it seemed there was special propriety in moving

(Continued on page 12.)

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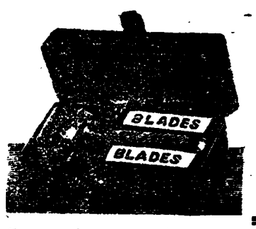

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IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 11.)

the resolution and the Council adopting it. It was the highest Legislative Council in the Indian Empire and such had the highest authoritative voice on matters concerning India as a whole. It was a high function to guide public men of India and to give them a lead. That task had been performed in the past with dignity and success. When after the publication of the Montford scheme the country was divided the Imperial Council adopted a unanimous resolution declaring the recommendations contained in that report represented substantial and definite stage towards progressive realisation of responsible Government. That lead was accepted by the country. Similar resolutions were passed by other legislative councils and they had a sobering effect on the public opinion. Now it was their duty to express a similar opinion with regard to the Royal Proclamation which the whole country hailed with unbounded gratitude. The terms of the resolution as moved by Mr. Sinha touched only one aspect of the proclamation. He was sorry the resolution as it stood, made many notable omissions. "The first point," said the speaker "I would mention in the absence of any reference in the resolution to the general amnesty which has been given to the prisoners. My friend, the Hon. Mr. Sinha says that it is a transient feature. I hold that it is a prominent feature. It would have a profound effect on tranquilizing the situation and preparing public men for the successful working of the reforms". This, Mr. Banerjea continued, was an omission and ought to be inserted in the resolution. The next point to which no reference had been made, was the gratitude they all owed to Mr. Montagu, Lord Sinha and to the Viceroy for the part they had played in it.

A Public Acknowledgement.

"My Lord," continued Mr. Bannerjea, "Lord Sinha has let us into the secrets of his present house. In one of the very first speeches he delivered in Bombay he has told us that the message of the 20th August 1917, was due to Your Excellency's invitation, that your Excellency came out to this country with that message in your lap, and but for your Excellency, the Montagu Chelmsford report would not have been dealt with. Lastly my lord, when the Bill became law your Excellency wired to the Secretary of State that you are prepared to work it in a loyal and cordial spirit. We owe a great deal to your Excellency in politics. Let us be fairminded, generous and impartial. My lord, we have differences with your Excellency, profound differences in regard to the Punjab affairs and other matters, but here we are dealing with a proposition which concerns with reform and issues connected with it. In connection with the Reforms Act, your Excellency has played a notable part and I, therefore, say our acknowledgements are due to your Excellency and I am glad that I am able to make this acknowledgement public here, before the Legislative Council." (Hear, hear, from official benches.)

Another omission was the absence of any reference about the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They were thankful to the reference made regarding this in the Viceroy's speech but on behalf of the country, he said, the Prince spirit. He expressed his gratitude to the Civil Service for having built up the fabric of a stable Government in this country.

A New Life.

Sir Gangadharrao Chitanavis said His Majesty's Proclamation had brought a new life to the people of the country. It was a message of hope to the nation. By mutual forbearance and trust Indians and Europeans would work out a new era. The speaker referred to the Reforms Act and said the country would endorse the appeal of Mr. Bannerjee for working out the reforms to a success.

Mr. Haroon Jaffar said the Proclamation was regarded as a new Magna Charta. It opened new paths for national progress and would find abiding place in the hearts of the people and breathed a spirit of generous appreciation of the people's hopes and aspirations. Opinions might differ as to the length of benefits conferred by the Reforms, but His Majesty's message would inspire the people to work in harmony for the common good of the country.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar said the resolution would meet with a hearty response. It marked an important landmark in the history of India. It constituted the greatest of political and constitutional charter. For the first time, India was made a safe place for the democracy and it was the duty of the nation to thank His Majesty for reposing trust in the people. He associated himself with the observations of Mr. Bannerjee regarding the Viceroy whose work in connection with the reforms would be remembered by prosperity.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy heartily supported the resolution and fully associated himself with Mr. Bannerjee. Rajah Rampal Singh said the Royal Proclamation was would receive a most arousing and enthusiastic welcome from all parts of the country, a welcome which would be in conformity with their traditions of loyalty and devotion which they felt for the British connection. Coming to the Proclamation itself Mr. Bannerjee pointed out that the present Proclamation was specially distinct from all the past ones. It stood on a very high footing. It conferred a boon at once and it was the greatest of earthly boons which was in the power of any Government to confer. In some quarters a reference was made for continuing agitation. He for one would suggest that the time had come for constructive work and ten years were nothing in the life of a nation. The Indian Government, the British Parliament, and the whole civilised world were looking at them and their judgment was to be pronounced as to the working of the reforms. His Majesty invited the officers of the Government and people to help to create an atmosphere for harmonious and successful working of the reforms. Let bygones be bygones was the resounding note of the Proclamation. Let all irritation and bitterness give way. Let co-operation be the watchword and it was with this aim that amnesty was graned. He believed clemency had been exercised on a generous scale and any further grievances would receive sympathetic consideration. Educated community would faithfully carry on its duty as it had done in the past. He extended his hand of fellowship to the Europeans and asked them to grasp it in the same a new charter of liberty for the Indian people and was worthy of the revered Sovereign who issued it. It was gratifying to find that India had occupied such a warm corner in the hearts of her King. Indians were in duty bound to respond to the message of his Imperial Majesty.

The Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan supported the resolution on behalf of the Punjab Musalmans. He wished under the Reforms Act martial races of India as a whole and the Punjab in particular should have proper representation vouchsafed to them.

Sirdar Sundar Singh said the Royal Proclamation breathed a new spirit of hope. It imposed great responsibilities on the people for which England ought to be proud. Everything depended on the spirit in which the reforms were worked. The Sikhs felt great disappointment at the share of the seats allotted to them both in the Provincial and Imperial Councils under the reforms. They still hoped that something would be done to give them special representation. He fully endorsed Mr. Bannerjee's view as regards the Viceroy, Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha. He had no doubt that India would follow the path of wisdom.

Sir Asad Ali said the Royal Proclamation had been heartily received by the people of all shades of opinion. He hoped the interests of the Mahomedans would be self-governed.

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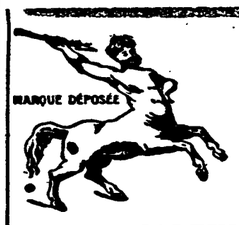

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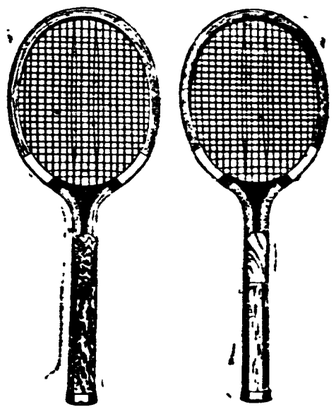

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

BOLSHEVISM.

BOLSHEVISM, by John Spargo. Published by John Murray, London.

Every civilised country is said to be anxiously taking measures to prevent the invasion of Bolshevism. What kind of epidemic is this? It must be as seductive as it is dangerous. Otherwise why should we not trust to the commonsense of the people to treat it as it deserves, and why should special measures be taken to prevent its spread? It is generally believed that Bolshevism is only another name for Socialism. Mr. John Spargo tells us that he is a social democrat of many years' standing, and in his view Bolshevism is an enemy of political and industrial democracy. He is not prepared to attach much weight to the stories current about the barbarities practised by Bolsheviks. He examines only their teachings and quotes only from the speeches and writings of recognised Bolshevik leaders and the proclamations issued by their party.

We speak of the Russian Revolution. There have been two Revolutions in Russia. The first terminated the Czar's rule, the second destroyed the Constituent Assembly, which, according to Mr. Spargo, faithfully carried out the socialistic and democratic programme. Bolsheviks were the authors of the latter. They claim that their party includes two-hundred-thousand members and they impose their will on the masses in the interests of the latter. Mr. Spargo's first criticism, therefore, is that they do not represent the people, but only 6 per cent. of them, and they do not carry out the most essential of democratic principles. They justify their conduct by saying that the present period is one of transition and the masses will come round to their point of view sooner or later. The expectation may or may not be realised, but Mr. Spargo contends that the teaching of Marx and Engels was entirely different. They wrote in 1895 that "the time for small minorities to place themselves at the head of ignorant masses, and resort to force in order to bring about revolutions, is gone. A complete change in the organisation of society can be brought about only by the conscious co-operation of the masses; they must be alive to the aim in view; they must know what they want."

According to the Bolshevist programme, the Government must be a republic of the Soviets of workmen, soldiers and peasants. Workmen are to appropriate factories without paying compensation to the capitalist owners, and peasants are to appropriate land without compensating the landlords. No private property is to be recognised and monopolies are to be nationalised. The right of voting to the Soviets is to belong only to citizens who have secured the means of living through labour that is productive and useful to society, and to persons engaged in home-keeping for such workers. Those who employ hired labour, those who derive an income without doing work, private merchants and brokers, clergymen and the like, are to have no votes. Mr. Spargo argues that lawyers, journalists, novelists, and others can have no votes. Whether the documents are so interpreted in practice in Russia, is not known. Bolshevism has been defined to be the dictatorship of the proletariat. The rule of the Bolsheviks is "the rule of force."

How has the theory worked in practice? Lenin has confessed that workmen do not voluntarily put forth their best efforts in the interests of the community. To use his own words, "we must learn to combine the stormy, energetic breaking of all restraint on the part of the toiling masses with iron discipline during work, with absolute submission to the will of one person, the Soviet dictator, during work." There is no capitalist to demand work, and therefore the Soviet dictator must demand it. But who appoints the dictator? The result of making the workmen their own masters has been that they waste time and materials, strike for trivial reasons, and do all that is possible to defeat every effort to place industry upon a sound basis. Mr. Spargo denies that this is the method of the industrial democracy which he would himself set up. A widespread knowledge of the dismal failure of Bolshevism must be the best safeguard against its dangers.

TO THE NATIONS.

TO THE NATIONS by Paul Richard with an introduction by Rabindranath Tagore, Madras, Ganesh & Co.

The name of the distinguished French writer whose instructive little group of essays has been honoured by an introductory note from Rabindranath Tagore ought to have been far better known on this side of India. If it has not yet obtained its deserved publicity and recognition, it is chiefly because Monsieur Richard has contented himself with expounding Indian philosophy in the pages of the learned monthly journal "Arya" and has apparently not cared for a wider publicity. The volume, however, in which he makes a stirring appeal to the Nations of the world to live up to their professed ideals is sure to find a very large circle of readers, so earnest and sincere is the appeal, so lucid is the style, so penetrating the argument.

Rabindranath Tagore in his introduction explains, amplifies, and supports the argument. The peoples are living beings. They have their distinct personalities, but nations are not living beings, they are organisations of power, their physical and mental aspects are monotonously the same everywhere, their differences are merely the difference in degree of efficiency. In the modern world, Tagore points out, the fight is going on between the living spirit of the people and the methods of Nation organising. The people being living persons, must have their self expression, and this leads to creations. These creations are literature, art, philosophy, social symbolism and ceremonials. But the nations do not create, they merely produce and destroy. The ideal of the social man is unselfishness but the ideal of the nation is selfishness. Therefore selfishness in the individual is condemned, but in the nation it is extolled, and this leads to a hopeless moral blindness. This moral aberration of peoples, decked with the showy title of patriotism passes itself off as a highly moral influence.

It is against this moral aberration that Monsieur Richard tries to warn the nations of the world. He points out the "falsity of yesterday" and the "illusion of to-day." Each nation wished to liberate those nations oppressed by the others, but the war that had ensued was really "the war of the hungry for conquest against those glutted with conquest," let not the Governments cherish now the illusion that the peoples of the world will after the war return to the state of things, to the state of mind which prevailed before. What about the captive nations? asks the author. The war was he declares "a war of liberation but not in the sense understood by those who are waging it." While holding under their yoke whole races, they want to set free from the yoke of others this or that little nationality. They are fighting against the imperialism of others, and it is just those who are are least willing to accept such a tyranny for themselves, who impose it the most heavily on the conquered peoples."

Monsieur Richard think, however, that the dawn of liberty has arrived. "The adult nations will learn to treat no longer with contumely the aged races they oppress, and with pitilessness the infant nations they torture." He makes a searching analysis of the conditions which produced the great war. It had no "liberal sense"—in both camps were the same imperialisms and despotisms interior or colonial. It had no "religious sense"—on both sides Protestants and Catholics invoked their God against the co-religionists facing them. It had no "ethereal sense"—the most alien races were neighbours in the same alliance. It had no "economical sense"—the ruin of all was assured, to the apparent profit of the neutrals.

And he calls on the peoples of the world to change the conditions which produced this holocaust. It is the very spirit in men and things which must be altered. "Of what use would it be to change men, if things did not change, or to change things if men remained the same?" Let us understand "that there is only one moral for men and for peoples. Each nation must impose upon itself the same rule that it imposes on the individual." So he calls upon the people to take the first step. "What the individual is in the family, the family in the city, the city in the province, and the province in the country that must the country now become in the society of nations. It must learn live, not for itself but for that which greater. Therein lies for nations as well as men, the true moral law."

TAGORE'S METRE.

Mr. J. D. Anderson writes in the "Times Literary Supplement":—

I am not competent to express any opinion as to the validity of Mr. Bayfield's theory of the rhythm of English verse. I can only say, as anyone who reads Mr. Bayfield's book will say, that it contains a delightful anthology of specimens. But I may without presumption mention one perhaps significant fact. *Sir Rabindranath Tagore* has written and lectured much on metre. He holds that the metres of all modern languages which he knows are either (1) trochaic, or (2) dactylic, or (3) a compound of these. In the matter of English verse, he obtains this result by omitting from scansion the first syllable of what we regard as an iambic, and the first two syllables of what we call an anapaestic verse. He supplies the missing syllable or syllables by an assumed pause at the end of the verse.

The interst of this, from Mr. Bayfield's point of view, lies in the fact that, in Tagore's native Bengali, all verse *must* be trochaic or dactylic, owing to this: that the dominant accent in Bengali, on which metrical rhythm is based, is an initial phrasal *accent de durée*. A Bengali prolongs the first syllable of every phrase, in prose or verse. He will pronounce the word "Hindustani" as "Hindustani." It would seem, therefore, that Sir Rabindranath arrives at results like to Mr. Bayfield's by importing Bengali accentuation into his reading of English verse. That is not in itself a condemnation of Mr. Bayfield's theory. But it is perhaps worth mentioning.

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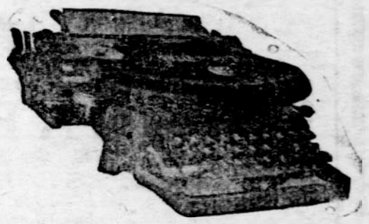

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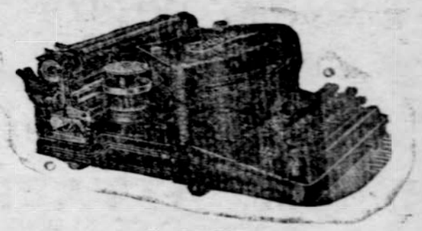

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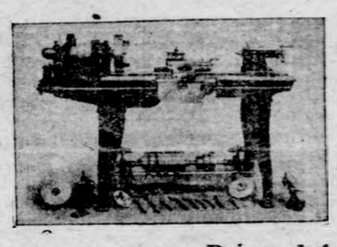

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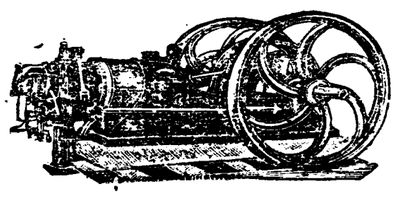
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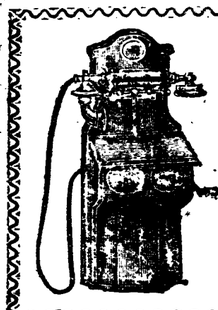
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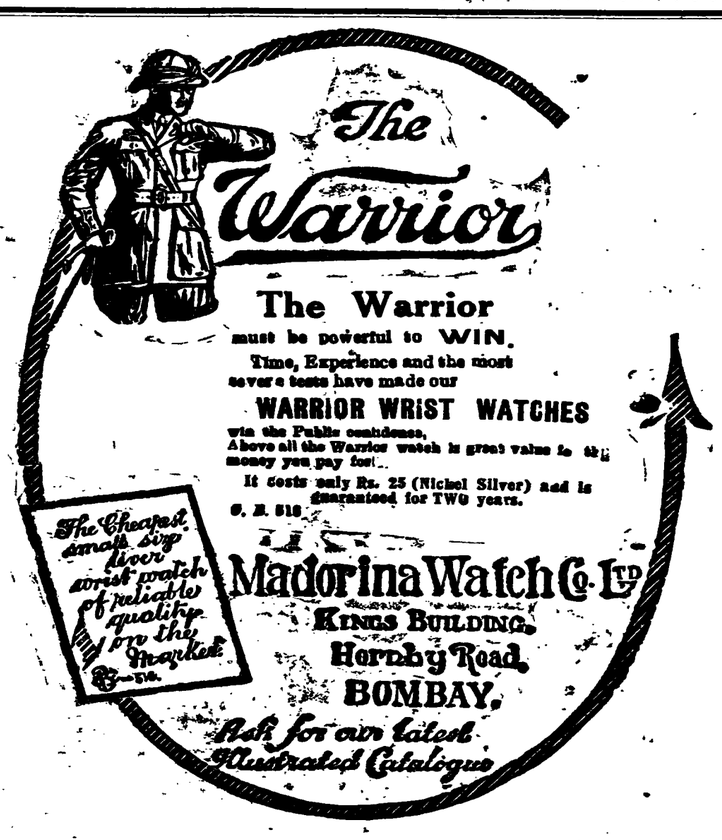

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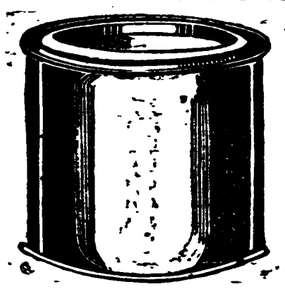
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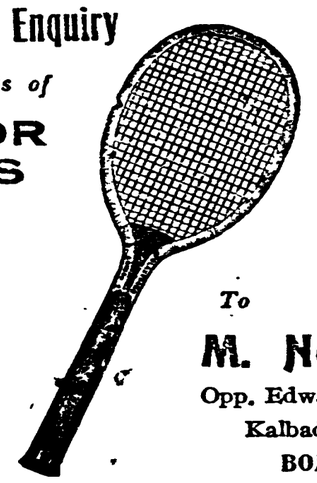
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